

PARTLY CLOUDY AND WARMER.
At Home
Post-Dispatch Wants
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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

FORTY-TWO PAGES.

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SUNDAY MORNING—ST. LOUIS—FEBRUARY 27, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PARTLY CLOUDY AND WARMER.
Abroad
Post-Dispatch Wants
Are advertised in by business men
from Maine to California and
Canada to Florida!

AN ATTACK ON GEN. LEE AND AMERICANS UNDER HIS PROTECTION IS IMMINENT.

THE MAINE WAS PLACED OVER A MINE.

Evidence in Washington That This Was
Done by the Order of the Highest
Naval Authority in Havana.

Should This Statement Be Substantiated by the
Naval Board's Report Nothing Could
Avert War With Spain.

There Is Little Talk of Indemnity Now, Patriotism Sweeping
Away the Sophistry That Money Can
Pay for Treachery.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The talk with which the air is filled to-night to the effect that a declaration of war is imminent, can be characterized as, to say the least, premature. It can be confidently asserted that Congress will not declare war upon any declaration of Spanish treachery which may be made by a survivor of the ill-fated Maine. But it can be confidently asserted that should the formal step of the Naval Board of Inquiry bear out fully the informal communications from its members which have reached Washington, war will be declared as surely as the sun rises.

The evidence now here shows that THE MAINE WAS ORDERED TO CHANGE HER ANCHORAGE AND THAT SHE WAS THEN PLACED DIRECTLY OVER A SUBMARINE MINE BY ORDER OF THE HIGHEST NAVAL AUTHORITIES IN HAVANA.

Should this evidence be borne out by the evidence now being taken before the Board of Inquiry, very little time need be lost in trying to ascertain the name or the rank of the particular miscreant who touched off the mine.

There is great anxiety here to learn of the movement of the Spanish squadron which, according to official advices received here to-day, sailed from Spain on Thursday night. The opinion is growing here that Spain courts a war with the United States rather than face the inevitable disaster which awaits her in Cuba, and the consequent revolution at home.

It is stated that the Pelaya, which is the only up to date, first class battleship which the Spaniards possess afloat at the present, did not sail with the squadron, owing to some important defects in her boilers recently discovered.

It is generally believed here that this fleet has war orders, and that within ten days rather than await the ignominious revelation of the crime to our common humanity which was practiced upon the Maine, war will be declared in Madrid.

There is very little talk of an indemnity for the Maine now. Like the accident theorists, and the professional peace talkers, those who cherished this idea realize the rise in the popular tide which has swept away all the webs and meshes of a heartless and unpatriotic sophistry.

MEET WAR WITH WAR THE ONLY RECOURSE.

The opinion of all who will exert any influence upon the course the Government should pursue now is that when the blowing up of the Maine be ascertained to have taken place in accordance with the facts up to the present received, it must be regarded as an act of war, a peculiarly dastardly or Spanish act of warfare, and that the only recourse left to the Government of the United States will be to meet war with war.

The hucksters who talk to-day of pensions for the widows and orphans out of the Spanish treasury and wooden legs and arms for the maimed survivors out of the private purses of Her Majesty, the Queen Regent, will be surprised at the quickness and the unanimity with which Congress will pronounce for the only course compatible with the retention of our dignity as a nation and our self respect as a people. The conviction is growing that the President fully appreciates the situation, and that when the decisive moment comes he will not listen one moment to those who would drive a bargain over a mourning nation's gallant dead.

There is much information in the air as to the further steps in the scheme of national defense which are being carefully and speedily carried out. Some of this is certain, and much of it is not. The highest authorities here, however, deprecate the publication of these facts at the present juncture.

The Spanish Minister, Senor DuBois, has to-day confirmed the statement which the Minister of the Spanish Navy, Admiral Terry, authorized the Post-Dispatch, to the effect that, so far as the authorities in Madrid are aware, the harbor of Havana was not mined.

Steps for coast defense have been taken. I have seen to-day Gen. Miles and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Roosevelt, Senator Cushman Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the majority of the members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. By all these gentlemen the gravity of the situation is appreciated and by no one of them is it exaggerated.

They authorized me to state that the necessary steps for the defense of our coast have been taken and that the co-ordinate branches of the Government are working harmoniously in preparations which are dictated by an appreciation of the crisis which is upon us.

Senator Davis stated that the attitude of the President towards Congress at this juncture was warmly appreciated, and in his opinion was characterized by the greatest wisdom in that every scrap of information received by the Executive up to to-day had been immediately placed before the proper committees of Congress. In his long experience upon the Foreign Relations Committee, he did not remember the Senate and the President working towards a common end in such complete accord, and with such an intelligent understanding of the situation as at present prevails.

STEPHEN BONSAL,

Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

STILL TAKING OUT WHAT ONCE WERE BODIES OF LIVE SEAMEN.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

Copyright by the Press Publishing Company, 1898.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—The crew of the wrecking steamer Right Arm has built a platform on the wreck of the Maine and worked vigorously to-day at saving the bodies of the dead.

Only one body was found with the head on, and even that could not be recognized. I have spent the most of the day alongside the Maine studying the wreck.

The Naval Court of Inquiry expect to leave to-night for Key West.

Seaman Holzer of New York died to-day noon in San Ambrosia Hospital.

"La Lucha" prints an open letter which the correspondents of American newspapers sent to the press censor, Senor Mendez, heartily thanking him for his valuable co-operation in sending out by cable their dispatches regarding the disaster to the Maine.

The letter was signed by the Post-Dispatch correspondent and by the correspondents of all the other newspapers represented here and the Associated Press.

SYLVESTER SCOVEL,

Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

Blanco Realizes the Danger and Will Prevent It If He Can, But Doubts His Power.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

Copyright by the Press Publishing Company, 1898.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—(By the Post-Dispatch and World steamer to Key West to escape the Spanish censor.)

Unnatural quiet prevails. An attack on Gen. Lee is imminent. Quiet does not deceive Americans as to the danger of the situation. Nor are intelligent residents of the city or Spanish officials blind to the possibilities. The great danger is from volunteers recruited from the worst elements of the population. They hate Americans, despise our Government and insult at every opportunity the citizens of the United States now here. They are only awaiting an opportunity and leaders to begin an attack on the United States Consulate and indiscriminate warfare on all who may look to Consul General Lee for protection.

Gen. Blanco knows of the danger and would prevent an attack if he could, but he is powerless. His commands would not be obeyed by his army. They sympathize with volunteers and could not be induced to fire on people of their own blood. They, too, believe that they could soon bring the United States to terms in the event of war.

THE SPANISH SAILORS ARE THE ONLY HOPE OF PROTECTION.

The only forces that could be depended on to protect foreigners in case of riots are those of the navy and the local police. The men of the navy will obey officers. They have knocked around the world enough to know that they will have a strong foe to compete with and are not nearly so ignorant as ordinary land people. Their officers are fine men and have trained their crews to such a degree of efficiency that their orders will be obeyed. The local police is an efficient body, but small in numbers. They would do what they could, but that is little enough.

Much uneasiness is manifested at the news that the American fleet at Key West is being augmented by ships that have been at other ports. It is known here that the Texas, Nashville, Marblehead, Montgomery and Detroit are either in Key West port or on the way there. The Brooklyn is supposed to be due there soon. The idea is beginning to be quietly expressed by the Spanish officers that the outlook is suspicious. When I explained to them that the arrangements were made before the Maine disaster they asked why it was that for four years previously the United States had not found it necessary to send a fleet to cruise in these waters and that until the Maine came here no American war vessel had been in the Havana harbor.

HAVANA CAN MAKE NO DEFENSE AGAINST ATTACK.

Havana can make no defense against an attack. There is only one modern battery of any strength. Guns are mounted on ordinary seacoast carriages in exposed positions. Rapid firing guns on a modern cruiser or warship could drive men from the land battery as soon as they got within range. It is said that there is not enough ammunition available to serve this battery through one action. Then, too, the Spaniards have no expert gunners nor artillery men.

It is not likely their battery could disable any one of our ships before she could get her small caliber rapid fire battery at work. Assuming that not a shot had been fired from her rifles. The American navy gunners are the best marksmen and one ship could stand off at sea and reduce their one battery.

It is almost idle to discuss the possibility of such action, for if Admiral Sicard were to demand the surrender of Havana it would probably capitulate at once or he could if desired establish a blockade of the port and starve the city into subjection in a week.

The publication in American papers that the volunteers are employees of merchants and that their officers are junior partners and sons of merchants is not true. The assumption is that merchants from self-interest would not permit outbreak on the part of the volunteers, riots and probably killing of Americans. As there are said to be 30,000 volunteers, it is obvious that most of them cannot be engaged in mercantile pursuits that would be ruined by war with the United States. The rank and file of the volunteers are recruited from among the laboring classes, dray drivers and the like. The most ignorant and bigoted class of men on earth, absolutely without any reasoning powers, firm in the belief that Spain has only to declare war with the United States to find the Americans cringing and suing for peace.

Immediately after the Maine disaster the population of Havana was quiet and more decent in treatment of Americans. When the Fern, Bache and Mangrove entered the harbor they looked on in astonishment. They had said: "The Maine is gone; there is what is left of the great American fleet we have heard so much about," and ridicule of the United States was again rampant, and insults again prevail. They spit upon the ground when Americans go by.

MORE WARSHIPS SHOULD HAVE BEEN SENT TO HAVANA.

It would seem that the Administration made a mistake in not ordering several of the war fleet to cruise in sight of Moro Castle. This action might have insured the Spanish Government, but it would have had a salutary effect on the population of Havana. They sigh for the return of Gen. Weyler and say Gen. Blanco is an old woman. Admiration of Weyler is so strong that the name of O'Bispo street has been changed to Weyler.

There are no provisions accumulated there and none to be had except such as is brought by Spanish. Matanzas is the only other port on the north coast of Cuba that amounts to much. It could be easily captured. With the downfall of Havana the island would soon be under subjection without more fighting.

The news from Madrid is watched with feverish interest. The sailing of six torpedo boats from Cadiz brings encouragement and other preparations by Spain for war causes wild exultation. If the Spanish Government ever consents to even consider the purchase of Cuba for bonds guaranteed by the United States the entire Spanish population of the island would rise. It is still firmly of the belief that Spain will win the war against the revolutionists.

Cubans are patiently conducting their usual methods of warfare, knowing that the climate will do more toward their success than active operations on their part.

The usual stories of engagements come in every day, but get little attention on account of the interest in the Maine affair.

Senator Redfield Proctor arrived on the Mascotte this morning, accompanied by Col. Parker of Washington. He denies that his visit has any connection with the situation. He will probably return North next Tuesday. He called on Gen. Lee to-day.

The bearing of Capt. Sigbee wins the admiration of everybody and Chaplain Chidwick won the love of everybody who came in contact with him. His labors are without cessation. He has comforted the wounded, buried the dead and attended to the repulsive duty of identifying the almost unrecognizable bodies as came to the surface without seemingly an hour's rest. No man with less of physical strength and the impulse of holy duty behind him could have stood the strain.

SYLVESTER SCOVEL, Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

REPORT CURRENT IN HAVANA THAT LEE HAS BEEN THREATENED WITH ASSASSINATION.

By Associated Press.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—A report is current in Havana that United States Consul General Lee has been threatened with assassination, but he is not at all alarmed. Havana is gr

FREE CUBA MUST BE THE DEMAND.

Through the Post-Dispatch, Members of the
United States Congress Give Their
Opinions to the Public.

Many Declare That the President Should Exact the
Independence of the Island Instead of
Money Compensation.

The Lives of Brave American Seamen Should Not Be Weighed
in the Balance With Gold, but Spain Should
Pay a Higher Penalty.

The Post-Dispatch and World have advanced the idea that the acceptance of money as compensation for the lives of American seamen killed in the Maine explosion is repulsive to national patriotism and that the freedom of Cuba should be the penalty paid by Spain if responsibility for the explosion be fixed on her.

The Post-Dispatch has put this question to members of Congress:

"What in your opinion would be the duty of the President of the United States, should the naval Court of Inquiry find the destruction of the Maine was due to Spanish treachery?"

"Would not the exaction of freedom for Cuba be the only adequate atonement?"

The result will be found below. A considerable number want war with Spain if she is guilty; all repudiate the money compensation theory with scorn; and a majority think the legitimate result should be the independence of Cuba:

CONGRESSMEN FAVOR FREEDOM INSTEAD OF CASH INDEMNITY.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Following are some of the opinions of Congressmen on the duty of the President to exact the freedom of Cuba instead of cash indemnity in case Spain is responsible for the destruction of the Maine given to the Post-Dispatch correspondent:

Representative Richard P. Bland of Missouri: "If it shall be officially proved that Spain is to blame for the loss of the Maine and her crew, the verdict of the American people will be for war, and there will be war. The talk of an indemnity under such circumstances would be an insult to the American people. The lives of brave American seamen can not be purchased with Spanish gold. It has been hinted that the Administration is already considering the question of indemnity. If this be true, the people of the country will repudiate the proposition and those who make it. A demand for the freedom of Cuba from Spanish oppression and misrule in place of an indemnity would probably be resented by the Spanish Government. Even if it were the demand would be more dignified than one for indemnity and the compensation far richer. For bleeding, starving Cuba would at last be free."

Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas: "If Spain should be shown not to be responsible then that is the end of that question. If it should be shown that Spain is in any way responsible, then we should declare war and wipe Spain off the face of the earth."

Senator Samuel Pascoe of Florida: "I have favored intervention for some months. Since the disaster to the Maine occurred I have felt that we ought to patiently wait for the development of facts. Whichever way the facts point I shall follow. If they warrant war, my voice and vote will be in favor of sustaining the national honor. War would mean the independence of Cuba."

Representative J. A. T. Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs: "If it shall be shown that Spain is at fault in any way, I am for an immediate declaration of war. The result would not be in doubt and Cuba would be free."

MONEY CANNOT MEET THE CLAIM.

Senator James McMillan of Michigan: "A cash indemnity will not bring back nor will it assuage the grief of the families of the men who were torn to fragments by the Maine disaster, even if it were clearly proved that the Spanish Government is responsible for the horrible tragedy. To demand Cuba's freedom from Spain, and Spain to grant the demand, would, on the other hand, be something in the nature of a just reparation for the deaths of the men and the wronged living."

Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana: "I would like to see Cuba free from Spanish domination, and if it should be clearly proved that Spain is responsible for the Maine disaster, that fact would prove to be one step, and perhaps the final one, toward Cuba's liberation. Events are rapidly tending toward the independence of the Cubans without exactions of any kind."

Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan: "A money indemnity will not satisfy the people of the United States, and nothing but the ultimate independence of Cuba ever will."

Senator Roger Q. Mills of Texas: "The question presented is a very grave and serious one. My sympathies have been with the Cubans from the first, and it may be that the Maine catastrophe may yet result in Cuban independence."

Senator J. M. Thurston of Nebraska: "If after full and impartial investigation it should be established that Spain is responsible for the Maine disaster, that would mean war. The inevitable result of this would be the absolute freedom of Cuba."

Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois: "I should feel gratified if the outcome of this sad affair proved to be Cuba's opportunity to free herself from Spanish oppression. A monetary compensation for so shocking a deed will hardly satisfy the American people should it be determined that Spain is responsible."

Senator H. D. Money of Mississippi: "If it should be shown that Spain is responsible for the Maine catastrophe, then the United States must stand in the position of making a demand that the Cubans shall go free."

DRIVE SPAIN FROM THE HEMISPHERE.

Representative D. A. De Russell of Missouri: "We should grant belligerent rights to Cuba regardless of other question and at once. We should then declare a cash indemnity. The independence of Cuba would then be assured and Spain driven from the Western Hemisphere."

NEW YORK: "I am for immediate declaration of war."

ON PAGE TWO



BARR'S

Adds New Beauty and Elegance to Our

Carefully Selected, Cash-Bought Goods

For SPRING and SUMMER. Months of untiring zeal in the interest of our customers, and the expenditure of a million of dollars in cold cash have produced these delightful results. **Early Selection Means First Choice.**

Boys' Clothing.

THE little men are quite as fastidious in regard to the fashioning of their garments as older people, and why not? At Barr's these daintily cut, new-fashioned clothes cost no more than less up-to-date garments are sold for elsewhere. By all means select for the boys at Barr's, where we're ready to show you all the latest fashions for spring, 1898. Can be found in our new Boys' Clothing Department.

COMBINATION SUITS for early spring wear, sizes 7 to 16 years, consisting of coat, two pairs of trousers and a silk-lined cap, all to match, made of strictly all-wool materials. They come in brown, blue, tan and gray effects, fit and make guaranteed; at \$4.48.

TOP COATS AND REEFERS, sizes 8 to 16 years. All the latest styles in Top Coats and Reefers will be on sale this week at \$28, \$45 and \$60.

KNEE PANTS—All our 75c Knee Pants will be sold this week at 47c.

BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS—50 dozen Mothers' Friend shirt waists, in light, medium and dark colors, with negligee collar; also two detachable collars, cuffs attached; this week, 75c.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, second floor, next to cloak department.



New Silks—We'd scarcely know where to begin telling you about the new Silks. Best way is to come and see them. They'll all be ready Monday. Bayadere, Barre, Plaids, Checks, Stripes and every color made in Taffetas as well, and with prices a little lower than you'll buy them elsewhere for.

21-inch Black Broadcloth Satin Dress, 75c; worth \$1.00.
21-inch Multi-Color Check Taffeta Silks, 50c; splendid value.
24-inch Checked and Striped Taffeta Silks, in all the choice colorings; very special value at 80c.
24-inch Black Broadcloth India Silks, large variety of designs, 60c; worth 80c.
19-inch Plain Colored Taffeta Silks, all the new colors; 60c.
21-inch Pure Dye Colored Taffeta Silks, for costumes; \$1.10.

New Dress Goods—'98 promises to be prolific in new ideas in textiles. To-morrow we shall be ready to exhibit a full line of exclusive styles, including the handsomest and best designed most of them confined to Barr's for this market, and not obtainable elsewhere in St. Louis.

48-inch All-Wool Camel's Hair Plaids, \$2.00; the latest novelty for Separate Skirts.
48-inch Novelty Poplin Bayadere, at \$2.25; castors and grays, the swell colors.
48-inch Silk and Wool French Châle, a very choice variety; exclusive.
48-inch Novelty Braided Effects at 40c yard; black Vandyke on colored grounds.
48-inch Novelty Mottled Effects at 60c yard; grand values and very stylish.
32-inch All-Wool French Châle at 30c yard; cannot be duplicated this season.
32-inch Silk and Wool French Châle at 30c yard; choice styles and all the rage.
48-inch All-Wool French Vigoreux at \$1.00; all the new shades.
48-inch All-Wool Covert Twills at \$1.25; all the rage for Tailor Suits.
48-inch All-Wool Covert Cloth at \$1.50; the new weaves and very popular.
48-inch All-Wool Travers at \$1.75; a new weave and very popular.

New White Goods—WE'VE the faintest novelty of many seasons to show you here. Robe parait of finest white mull. Tulle, lace and embroidery trimmed, all ready for the belt. The popular "bell" shape. Material and trimming for the waist. It's ready for cutting in the box. Price range is from \$5.00 to \$15.00. Nothing prettier can be imagined for Bridesmaids', Confirmation or Graduation Gowns.

We will offer for this week a special lot of Fine Warp Pique, Imported goods, worth 50c at 50c yard. Competition wondrous and customers delighted with the 40-inch Batiste we sell for Ladies' Underwear, regular 25c, at 20c. Our Special Pique Grand Bargain at 10c. Will sell limited quantity at 10c yard. Have just received another lot of our Special Long Cloth for Ladies' Underwear, 36 inches wide, 12 yard to the dozen, at 10c. Figured Swiss will be worn very much this season for Ladies' Waists, in small figures. An elegant assortment at 30c; worth 60c. New goods are now arriving daily in Fine Stripes and Check Dimities, Persian Lawns and Organdies, at prices to suit everybody's pocketbook.

Door and Window Draperies

ARE always an interesting subject to housekeepers. We could entertain you an entire day with a display of our large assortment. All new. Many novel. Some unique. We are offering special inducements for this week's shoppers in new Draperies.

Draperies.

1 case 36-inch White Swiss, assorted patterns, polka dots, at 10c per yard.

1 case 40-inch wide White Swiss, all size dots; 12c per yard.

Our Special 36-inch Fine Imported French Madras Laces in styles that never grow old, 45 to 50 inches wide; to close out the entire lot, all styles, at 20c per yard; worth 60c, 75c and 80c.

We are showing in Laces a full sample of the Real Honiton in styles and effects at 35c yard. Look to be worth \$4.00 and \$5.00 per yard; 28 inches wide, in cream and ivory, from our last great clearing sale.

A few pieces still left of our very finest and most elaborate Brussels, Irish Point and Honiton effects, worth \$1.25, \$3.00, \$3.75 per yard; marked down to 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per yard.

On exhibition—Our first new arrival of Fish Net Laces, stylish and effective hangings, 50 inches wide, cream, white and ivory; 25c to 60c per yard.

Lace Curtains.

Extreme Novelties in Real French Laces, at \$6.75; worth \$11.50.

Irish Point and Tulle, in Laces, at \$2.00 pair; worth \$4.00.

Antique Laces at \$3.00 per pair; worth \$5.00 and \$6.00.

Real Point Applique, at \$13.50, \$14.00 and \$15.00; worth from \$22.00 to \$30.00.

Upholstery.

We have the largest, best-lighted, best-equipped workroom and show room in the West. We make a specialty of this feature—upholstering furniture, cutting and fitting loose covers, and all kinds of window shade work. Before placing your order for spring renovating come and look over our superb stock of materials, plushes, velvets, cloths, tapestries and damasks. For loose covers we have English Dimity, English and French Cretonnes, Irish and German Striped Linens and the finest Jacquards in the market.

Give us an estimate on all lines of Upholstery, Shades and Drapery Work.

We're selling more and more Gingham, Dimity and Organdies every day now than we've usually sold in April.

Ladies have been quick to recognize the superiority of our assortment, and to realize that later it may be difficult to get them.

We are showing 1000 pieces Imported Madras in Barr's exclusive styles; 20c a yard.

Also 300 pieces Fine Sheetmaking Cambric at 50c a yard.

And 200 pieces Double-Width Indigo Blue Penangs at 70c a yard.

Just Opened—A large shipment of old-time English Percales, new patterns, at 12½c a yard.

New Wash Fabrics

We're selling more and more Gingham, Dimity and Organdies every day now than we've usually sold in April.

Ladies have been quick to recognize the superiority of our assortment, and to realize that later it may be difficult to get them.

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Also 300 pieces Fine Sheetmaking Cambric at 50c a yard.

And 200 pieces Double-Width Indigo Blue Penangs at 70c a yard.

Just Opened—A large shipment of old-time English Percales, new patterns, at 12½c a yard.

In Our Cloak and Suit Dept.

Our customers will find much that is interesting to-morrow.

We shall have on display a handsome assortment of Golf Capes, peculiarly adapted to mountain, lake and sea travel.

To introduce this branch of our business, we will sell them at \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$18.75, considerably less than they are selling for elsewhere.

Also a choice assortment of separate Dress Skirts, at remarkably low prices.

Ribbons—STACKS of new Ribbons are being displayed at Barr's.

No. 7—Roman Stripes, all silk, nice quality, at 10c yard.

No. 8—All silk checked Ribbons, good colors, cheap at 10c yard.

No. 9—Splendid quality, at 25c yard.

No. 10—Splendid quality, at 25c yard.

No. 11—Splendid quality, at 25c yard.

No. 12—Splendid quality, at 25c yard.

No. 13—Splendid quality, at 25c yard.

No. 14—Splendid quality, at 25c yard.

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No. 61—Splendid quality, at 25c yard.

No. 62—Splendid quality, at 25c yard.

No. 63—Splendid quality, at 25c yard.

No. 64—Splendid quality, at 25c yard.

No. 65—Splendid quality, at 25c yard.

Our \$1.00 Petticoat

"CAUGHT on" in great shape. When noon came last Monday we'd sold 50 dozen of them. We gave another and larger order, and here they are, ready for those who were disappointed last week.

Ladies' Petticoat, made of fine corset satens, with deep Spanish flounces, with 14 rows of cording, velvet bound, price Monday, \$1.00; actual value, \$1.25.

Ladies' Petticoat, made of "Linen Crash" with colored stripes, umbrella style, with deep ruffles, a novelty for spring and summer wear, \$1.25.

Ladies' Drawers, made of fine cambric, some plain hem, with clusters of tucks above others, with deep tucked ruffles, a great leader for Monday at 25c a pair; regular value 40c.

Ladies' Laundered Shirt Waists, in fancy figured percale, all blouse front, yoke back and long sleeves, all sizes, \$1.00 each.

Ladies' Laundered Shirt Waists, in fancy figured percale, all blouse front, yoke back and long sleeves, all sizes, \$1.00 each.

Ladies' Laundered Shirt Waists, in fancy figured percale, all blouse front, yoke back and long sleeves, all sizes, \$1.00 each.

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Ladies' Laundered Shirt Waists, in fancy figured percale, all blouse front, yoke back and long sleeves, all sizes, \$1.00 each.

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Most time to change weight in Underclothing. See that the supply is ready. Barr's are offering the right goods at right prices. New goods arriving every day.

Men's Medium-Weight Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers, very fine quality, 60c a garment; worth 80c.

Men's All-Wool Medium-Weight, Natural Shirts and Drawers, very soft and fine. The best garment ever put on sale for the price, \$1.00 each; would be cheap at \$1

S { Monday, Feb. 28th.
Tuesday, March 1st

about half-value.

Wir bargain-
handkorschiefs

Ch for Men's good printed Hemstitched
kerchiefs, with 1 and 1½-inch
actual value 15c each..... **5c**

ready-to-wear.
Night Gown or Umbrella Skirt; very
rare gown embroidery trimmed and

broderery, at
 nlr bargain—
black goods.
 h Black Luted Damasee, 40-inch
 English Brocade Slattice, 29c
 5c and the yard, yard.....
 nlr bargain—
men's furnishings
 fine All-Silk Neckwear in Tecks,
 and Stripes, all the newest designs
 colourings for spring wear,
 at value 50c, at..... 15c
 ay, Washington Avenue
 and St. Charles Street.

UPTURE
 positively and Permanently
CURED
 o Cutting. No Pain.
 o Detention from Business.
PAY UNTIL CURED.

owing are a few names of well-known people who have been cured:

A. Rubenstein, 907 N. 6th st.; John H. Platt, 4th and Washington; P. H. Kopplin, Lumber Park, Louisville; Chas. Commissionaire, 810 N. 2nd St.; T. M. Meyer (Italy); C. Carsten (Italy), 220 Pine st.; John Phillips & Levidine & Co., Commissionaire (Italy) at St. Chas. H. Bailey, with Senter & Co., Hickory, Mo.; J. E. Belfer, 803 Electrical, 1400 Chestnut at St. Chas. Kromschmidt, 1400 further information, call office, with stamp.

H. A. L. LEVINE,
HOLLAND BUILDING,
E. SEVENTH ST. NEAR OLIVE.

Secret of Longevity.

MORITZ MEYER
Claims That the natural life of man is from 100 to 125 years, and that after an experience of 35 years he has written a book, "Facts About Common Diseases and how to treat them, and teach the people how to prevent and cure a disease by not encouraging it." He is 65 years old, thin and hearty and a fine living example of the way one can live as he preaches, and says he means to live ten times longer here in St. Louis without so much as a tooth ache or a tenth part of any disease.

His eight diseases, consumption, lymphatic, ordinary fever, induration of the spleen, spinal meningitis, congenital deafness, etc. Send for this booklet. It will give you the information.

MORITZ MEYER,
WHITTIER ST., ST. LOUIS, MO

WANTED
Experienced Clothing Salesmen

for Indian Territory and Oklahoma and one for Texas; none but those with established reputations only. Address, with references, A. F. S. [unintelligible], stating when and where can be won.

Nashville Revival Closed.

to the Post-Dispatch.

SHVILLE, Ill., Feb. 26.—The series of all meetings which has been in progress since Dec. 27, closed here for the first time. The three weeks has closed. The meetings conducted by Rev. C. E. Howard, rector of the First Baptist Church, of Nashville, Mo. The church was crowded with people. The meetings were held in the evening. The church was crowded to hear the sermons and numerous persons that it was curable.

IS IT CURABLE?

Question Often Asked by Those Afflicted With Piles.

Is it strained joint curable? Is local inflammation curable? Of course, if propagated. So is piles.

Some people often become afflicted with piles as some old "chronic" who has suffered from the inflammation in the wrong treatment naturally he discourages them by telling them that their case is hopeless.

But in turn discourage others, and a disease that can in every case be cured by careful and skillful treatment is liable to sap the energy of thousands might free themselves of the trouble many days.

How new Piles will cure the most aggravated case of hemorrhoids in an hour. The treatment is simple. The removal of the inflamed parts, reduces the tumors in a few days.

no matter how large, allays the inflammation and stops the aching or pain at once.

Persons who had resorted to expensive treatment have been cured by the Pyramid Pile Cure—in a few days. Many persons who had been lying in a hospital under a physician's care, are now at home.

It is a remedy that none need fear to use, even to the most aggravated, swollen and inflamed hemorrhoidal tumors.

It is a remedy that you can use at home, and you can master it and master it easily.

This remedy is no longer an experiment, for a medical certainty that is masterfully proved by the Pyramid Drug Co. of Hall, Mich.

It suggests sell it at 50 cents per box. It is the most popular pile cure in the world.

Wherever there are ordering is for the

NEW POSTMASTER IN FLORISSANT.

Squire Belleville Removed by
the Inspector.

INVESTIGATING HIS ACCOUNTS.

THE OFFICE TURNED OVER TO
HENRY ALBERS, THE FORMER
POSTMASTER.

ACTION CAUSED SURPRISE.

Belleville Was but Recently Appointed,
Is a Justice of the Peace and
Prominent Republican.

There was much surprise manifested in
Florissant, St. Louis County, yesterday,
when Squire John Belleville was removed
from the postmastership and the postoffice
given temporarily into the care of Henry
Albers.

This action is the result of an official
investigation of Postmaster Belleville's ac-
counts. Mr. Albers is an ardent Democrat
and had charge of the office during the last
administration.

He was removed soon after the McKinley
Administration came into power and Squire
Belleville, one of the oldest citizens of Floris-
sant, a Justice of the Peace for many
years, was appointed his successor.

Early last week Inspector Dice sent In-
spector T. N. Swift to the Florissant Post-
office, but after going over the accounts for
two days the report he made caused In-
spector Dice to promptly remove Postmas-
ter Belleville until the investigation is com-
pleted.

The deposed postmaster is well known in
every section of St. Louis County and for
years has been an important factor in
county Republican politics. He has served
several terms as Justice of the Peace.
No citizen of the community possessed
more public confidence than Mr. Belleville,
when he was chosen to succeed Mr. Albers,
and in the postoffice it was the general opinion
that a faithful servant of the party was
justly rewarded. This action of the de-
partment naturally comes as a great sur-
prise.

We have been examining Postmaster
Belleville's accounts, said Inspector Dice
last night. "It is not possible at this hour
to determine what steps the Government
will take. I have directed that the Post-
master Albers take charge of the office un-
til the matter is settled. This action, how-
ever, respectable, has been made necessary
for the good of the service."

Judge Belleville is loyal in his
support and predict that he will be
exonerated.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT IS

filled with new fabrics for spring wear.

Our styles strictly conform to the

latest dictates of fashion.

Our prices are perhaps a half or a

third less than the exclusive tailor

charges.

Lookers are welcomed just as po-

litely as buyers.

MILLS & AVERILL,

Broadway and Pine.

POLICEMAN'S DESPERATE FIGHT

Single-Handed He Fought a Band of

Burglars Until Mortally Wounded.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 26.—Single

handed, facing disadvantages of numbers

and a murderous ambush in the dark, Of-

ficer Louis Keller of the South Bend police

fought grimly to his death last night. One

of the desperate band of alleged burglars

who killed him was mortally wounded. The

rest of Keller's adversaries, four in num-

ber, are prisoners in jail.

Shortly before midnight Keller noticed the

back door of a cigar store unlocked and

the inside lights extinguished. The police-

man went in to investigate and a bullet

whizzed past his head. A fusillade fol-

lowed. Keller, sighting as best he could

by the flashes from his enemies' guns, fired

rapidly. A moment later and the door

opened. Out rushed a crowd of armed men

leaving Keller, shot through the heart, dead

on the floor behind them.

Officer Derringer, by the shooting

had just come up and one of the men ran

directly into his arms. Derringer easily over-

powered the man and found him to be

mortally wounded. He gave his name as

Jack Burke of New York.

Four more of the midnight marksmen

were soon captured—Robert Powers, James

Burns, Frank O'Connor and Frank McNair.

all said to be Eastern crooks, whose field

of previous operation has been Montreal

and Buffalo.

Burke, in his dying statement, said that

he fired the shot which killed Keller.

SOLD OUT AND ELOPED.

Central Illinois Agitated Over the Con-

duct of Dr. Johnson.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—Dr. William

C. Johnson, one of the most prominent

physicians of Central Illinois and the

wealthiest man in the community in which

he lived, has eloped with Mrs. C. E. Clay-

ton, the wife of a grocer. Dr. Johnson had

resided in Pawnee for 35 years past and

WELTED,
\$3.00
Black or Tan,
\$3.00

BRANDT'S Men's Shoes in Vici Kid Stock

BLACK or TAN,

Goodyear Welting Soles,

AT

\$3.00.

Are Models of Shoe Architecture for '98.

No Shoes on the market will stand the wear,

look so dressy and give the solid

comfort these goods will.

We Have All the New Lasts, AA to E Widths, 6 to 11 Sizes.

VICI KID, \$3.00
J. G. BRANDT Shoe Co. Best on Earth.
Cor. BROADWAY and LUCAS AV.
Open until 10 o'clock Saturday Night. \$3.00

DEATH WAS SUDDEN.

JAMES M. STUART DIED ON THE
OPERATING TABLE IN THE
DISPENSARY.

UNCONSCIOUS ON THE STRETCH.

Bottle of Morphine in His Pocket, but
Doctors Say He Didn't Com-
mit Suicide.

James McDonald Stuart, once a well-to-do
Scottishman, died at 5:45 o'clock last night
on the operating table at the City Dis-
pensary. A short time before he fell on
the sidewalk at Fourth and Locust streets.
A policeman called an ambulance. Dr.
Bruere was working over him at the Dis-
pensary when he died.

In his pocket was a bottle containing
morphine, but the doctor decided that
death was due to embolism or apoplexy.
The body was sent to the Morgue.

Stuart was 41 years old. He was at one
time a manufacturer of steam pipe cover-
ings, but failed. The last five years he had
been sleeping at the cork store of his coun-
tryman and friend, James Burnside, 228
Market street. He had been ill for a week
and Burnside had taken him to his
home, 222 Michigan avenue.

Stuart left the store at 4 o'clock yester-
day afternoon to go out to the house. Mr.
Burnside said last night: "I never knew
the old man to use morphine. I think he
was tired of living, but I don't believe he
committed suicide. He was a member of
the Scottish clans. He will probably
bury him. If they don't, I will. He shall
not be buried in Potter's Field."

Stuart's wife is supposed to be living
somewhere in St. Louis. He has a married
daughter living on St. Louis avenue.

Eyes Tested Free.
If your glasses do not fit properly bring
them to us. Accurate frame fitting and
lens grinding our specialty. Elgas & Eg-
ger, Leading Opticians, 317 North Seventh
street.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Interesting and Instructive Meetings

at Carlyle, Ill.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CARLYLE, Ill., Feb. 26.—The Clinton

County Farmers' Institute held a two day

session at the Courthouse in this city yester-

day and to-day. The programme con-

sisted of topics pertaining to agriculture,

horticulture and the dairy and many val-

uable points were brought out in the papers

read and the discussions which followed.

The programme was interspersed with

music, both vocal and instrumental, which

served to enliven the occasion. This after-

noon Dr. Robt. C. Morris of Olney deliv-

ered an address, the subject of which was
"A and B live on adjoining farms. A raises
stock peas and soja beans and prospers; B
raises wheat, corn and corn and fails."

The subject is a unique one, but was han-

dled with such ability by Dr. Morris that

the close attention of the audience was held

for two hours. The following officers were

elected for the ensuing year: Theo. Don-

ald, President; Geo. Johnpeter, Secre-

tary; John Newkirk, Treasurer.

Boom in Shipbuilding.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The present year

promises to witness the largest boom in

ship building ever known and shipbuilders

are arranging to participate in the consequent

demand for finished iron, steel and machin-

ery of all descriptions. An idea of the

enormous amount of work on hand can be

formed from the fact that the Clyde alone

now has orders for 55,000 tons apart from

the four big Channel freight boats which

are said to be in negotiation.

Wrecking Companies.

By a strange perversion of language we

understand that wrecking companies do not

wreck, but save wrecks.

Is America's Greatest Medicine, because it accomplishes wonderful cures when all other medicines fail. It is sold by

all druggists.

Prepared only by C. E. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

ST. JOSEPH POSTULANTS.

Sixty Young Women on Their Way
From Ireland to St. Louis.

The Catholic order of the Sisters of St.
Joseph, already powerful and well ramified
in St. Louis, is to be reinforced and ex-
tended.

A special cablegram to the Post-Dispatch
from Liverpool, England, says that 60 young
women left that port Saturday for Phila-
delphia, whence they will come to St. Louis
as postulants in the order of St. Joseph.

They are aboard the steamer Reinland
of the Red Star Line, and are escorted by
Sister Mary Paul of St. Louis.

They are daughters of good families in
various parts of Ireland, educated with a
view to entering the sisterhood.

Each year a representative of the order
goes abroad to gather recruits. Ireland,
with its Catholic traditions and opportuni-
ties for Catholic training, is regarded as
the best field and the Sister in search of
postulants passes much of her time there,
selecting promising material from the sem-
inaries and preparatory schools. A careful
choice is made of intelligence, education and
evidence of a religious vocation being the
principal points considered.

On arriving here the postulants remain a
year at the mother house, completing their
studies. Then they take their first vows
and are detailed at the various branch
houses of the order, where they serve as
teachers for three years before taking their
final vows.

The order of the Sisters of St. Joseph is
one of the most powerful in America. Its
special mission is to care for and educate
orphans.

The mother home, at Kansas and Minne-
sota avenues, was founded in 1869. There
the mother superior has her headquarters
and 200 boys are cared for.

This order's system of homes has extended
steadily. The most important of the
branches is at 1849 Cass avenue. The asylum
for girls there is one of the largest and best
appointed institutions of its kind in St.
Louis.

There is a home for girls at 924 Morgan
street and orphan asylum at Eighth and
Marion streets, and at 423 South Compton
avenue.

When a reporter called at the mother
house last night the sister in charge of
the door returned, saying the Mother Su-
perior would not consent to talk about the
postulants. Their names could not be
learned.

DEFENDED THE JEWS.

Bichter Says Their Record in 1870

Was Creditable.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—During the course of
the debate in the Reichstag on the military
estimate, the anti-Semites deprecated the
promotion of Jews as officers and surgeons
on the ground of their "unsoldier-like
spirit."

Herr Richter vigorously repudiated this.
He said that in 1870 an extremely large pro-
portion of Jews were engaged and that 53
of 189 were decorated with the Iron Cross,
while 36 out of 70 Jewish surgeons re-
ceived the same distinction.

The notorious Dr. Ahlwardt attempted to
rehash the story of defective rifles said to
have been supplied by Loewes, which
Loewes, he said, had a large quantity of
the defective rifles recently sold to the au-
thorities were supplied by Loewes, which
Gen. Von Goessler, the Minister of War, re-
sponded: "No. They are old French rifles of
1870."

Y. M. H. A. Athletic Exhibition.

The members of the gymnastic class of
the Y. M. H. A. Association have prepared
an exhibition of gymnastic exercises, in-

terspersed with music, song and humor, to
be given Monday evening, in the gymna-
sium of the association at 277 Locust street.
This is the first display of the gymnastic
class, which has been actively at work for
the last few months. Class now num-
bers 65.

SCRATCHED AN EMPRESS' FACE

As a Result Bouquet Throwers Must

Cease Their Attentions.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—An informal decree
has been issued begging the public to cease
molesting the Emperor and Empress while
they are out driving. Their Majesties, it is
set forth, are grateful for the loyal greet-
ings, but they object to a man suddenly
reaching forward with petitions and frighten-
ing the horses and occupants of the car-
riage.

Their Majesties also object to the per-
son who insists upon throwing bouquets
into their passing carriage. The latter, it
appears, are mostly ladies and unskilled
throwers for one of the bouquets hit the
Empress in the face, the wires on the flow-
ers causing a painful scratch.

The police have ordered all such personal
approaches to cease and offenders will be
arrested and punished.

BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.

WORKHOUSE PRISONER BREAKS

ANOTHER'S SKULL WITH A

LARGE ROCK.

NO PROVOCATION GIVEN.

Barney Duffy Fatally Injured Howard

Foraker, a Negro, and Can Give

No Reason for His Act.

Howard Foraker, colored, 23 years old, a

Workhouse prisoner, is dying at the City

Hospital from a compound fracture of the

skull.

Barney Duffy, a white fellow-prisoner, is

locked up in the Workhouse dungeon

charged with having assaulted Foraker.

Why he did it Duffy will not say, and

Foraker, before he became unconscious,

said that there was no reason for it.

The assault occurred while the prisoners

were marching from the mess house to the

Workhouse quarry. There is a pathway

about three feet wide winding from the top

of the big hole. Foraker led the procession

chatted with the prisoners and the disre-

putedly led the procession. Duffy, who

WILL
CLEARING SALE CONTINUES.

PRICES ALMOST CUT IN TWO.

In order to make room for our immense line of New Spring Styles, fast arriving,
everything in the house must be closed out WITHIN THE NEXT
TWO WEEKS regardless of cost.

LOSE NO TIME... ORDER YOUR SUIT, OVERCOAT OR TROUSERS NOW

All-Wool Suits To Order \$10.00 UP

All-Wool Trousers To Order \$2.50 UP

Overcoats To Order \$10.00 UP

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.

Our Spring Line of the Latest and Most Fashionable

Suitings, Top Coatings and Trouserings

Now in Stock and Ready for Inspection.

SEE OUR SHOW WINDOWS.

We Guarantee Make, Fit, Material and Finish.

MESRITZ TAILORING CO.,

215 and 217 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

P. S.—Remember that we are now located on the First Floor.

Oysters in the Shell.

On your way home take some Blue

Points, Lynhovens or Rockaway

Oysters for your dinner. We have es-

tablished a special oyster department

and they are opened while you wait.

It's an innova-

tion that we are

sure will please

you.

FULTON MARKETS

610 OLIVE—Phone Main 1225

Broadway and Elm—Phone Main 1225

Bassett Henderson, Chf. Clk. and Mgr.

Conrad's Weekly

The Journal of good living—

better than ever this week—59

interesting specials, beauti-

fully illustrated. Copies free

at all stores.

Conrad's, 618 Locust

2712 Franklin Av. Delmar, near Taylor.

temperated with music, song and humor, to

be given Monday evening, in the gymna-

sium of the association at

DRAG KING GEORGE FACED WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

Stood in Front of His Daughter During a Fusillade of Bullets.



KING GEORGE.

ATTEN, Feb. 25.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to-day to assassinate King George of Greece.

The King was returning from Phaleron at 5 o'clock in the evening in a landau, accompanied by the Princess Maria, when two men who were hidden in a ditch along the road opened fire with guns upon the couple. The King was not hurt, but the Princess was slightly wounded. One of the men killed in the middle of the road, and the other was taken to the hospital. The King was not hurt, but the Princess was slightly wounded. One of the men killed in the middle of the road, and the other was taken to the hospital.

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SWEDES CRY FOR REVENGE.

Their Countrymen Perished on the Maine and They Will Volunteer.

The Swedes of St. Louis are eager to avenge the death of their countrymen and strike a blow for the land of their adoption. A study of the Maine's roster shows that forty Scandinavians perished in Havana harbor.

The Swedish National Society held an enthusiastic meeting last night in Fraternal Hall, Eleventh street and Franklin avenue. The word had been passed that a momentous question was to be considered and the hall was crowded.

Gus Dahlberg presided and Charles Haglund was secretary. After the routine business was disposed of, Mr. Dahlberg, in a brief speech, called attention to the Maine disaster and the death of gallant Swedish-American tars. Spanish flags were roundly denounced. At the call for volunteers to defend the American flag, a large number of men stepped forward. Hjalmur Lounsbury was appointed captain and instructed to enlist every Swedish patriot who expressed a willingness to bear arms. This work will be vigorously pushed during the next few days, so that the Swedish National Society will be able to present a strong body of men to President McKinley.

Stirring speeches were made by society members in which Senor Dupuy de Lome was held up as the typical Spaniard.

JURORS ALL WELL NOW.

But They Are Making Slow Progress in the Trial.

WILKESBARE, Pa., Feb. 26.—All of the jurors in the case of Sheriff Martin and his deputies on trial for shooting strikers at Lattimer were in good health again to-day.

The prosecuting committee to-day issued an appeal for funds for the further prosecution of the case.

Superintendent Fred Zerby was put on the stand for cross-examination. The only new testimony elicited was to the effect that the deputies were in good health again to-day.

CHIEF OF SECRET SERVICE.

High Post Given to John F. Wilkie of Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Mr. John F. Wilkie of Chicago, an operative in the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, has been promoted to be Chief of the Bureau of Secret Service, vice W. P. Hagan, who has been transferred and placed in charge of the service at New York. Mr. Wilkie was formerly editor of the Chicago Tribune, and is well known personally in Chicago.

Stabbed His Brother-in-Law.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 26.—Henry Degee, a blacksmith, to-night fatally stabbed Courtney Thompson, a stove mender. The men are brother-in-law and live in the same house. Some years ago Degee shot a man in a drunken quarrel.

Suicide Suspected.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 26.—Henry Krause, aged 76 years, was found dead near the Confederate Home here to-day. Suicide is suspected, as a violent blow was found near the body. He has relatives living in Brownwood, Tex.

Lecture by Charles Nagle.

Hon. Charles Nagle will lecture at Temple Square, Des Moines, Iowa, to-morrow evening, 8 o'clock. Subject, "Washington's Warning."

Were Married in Alton.

William Kuehne and Miss Mattie Hoffman surprised their friends yesterday by being married in Alton, Ill. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. Smith, pastor of the Methodist church at Alton.

Mrs. Whitney Improving.

AUSTIN, S. C., Feb. 26.—The condition of Mrs. W. C. Whitney continues to improve. She is expected to leave the hospital to-morrow.

The Burlington's Tourist Express.

Excursions to Portland, Ore.

Are the only personally conducted excursions from St. Louis and leave every Wednesday, taking Puget Sound, Alaska and California business via Kansas City, Denver and Salt Lake. Bertha, 200 South Broadway and Olive street.

ALBERT KNEELAND, WHO IS THE HUSBAND OF TWO WOMEN.

Word picture of a man now serving a term in the penitentiary for leading nearly a dozen sweethearts to the altar.

Albert Kneeland, the most enterprising bigamist ever known in Missouri, who is now serving a penitentiary sentence at Jefferson City, says it is easy enough to win woman's love if the actor only has the tact.

Kneeland ought to know. He has had 10 wives, according to the latest statistics. Delinquent reports from outlying precincts may swell the figure.

A representative of the Sunday Post-Dispatch asked the celebrated captor of femininity to divulge the secret of his conquering power, that is, to give some of the rules by which he was guided in making his conquest.

"Love does not conform to rules," solemnly declared Kneeland. "I know of no rule, tenuous and spasmodic. I know of no rule."

Kneeland is not attractive in appearance or engaging in manner. His figure is ungainly as that of Lincoln. He walks with a heavy, awkward gait, and his eyes are small and far apart.

His hair is set far back in his head under a protruding brow. His complexion is the color of lead, and his nose is prominent. His face is angular—out of plumb, as carpenter would say. He has thick lips, and his mouth is wide and open.

His hands are large and powerful. He is a man of about 40 years of age, and his eyes are small and far apart.

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enough to hear the story of Bigamist Bates, recently arrested in Chicago. When told that Bates had given out a compilation of rules by which he was enabled to marry seven wives, Kneeland burst into a sarcastic laugh.

"Mechanical process, with mathematical precision, hey?" he exclaimed. "Winning a wife by rule like a dressmaker, can you imagine? What an absurd idea. I am not of Bates' class."

At that Bigamist Kneeland insisted on being excused and as he hustled back to his prison quarters there was a look of disgust on his countenance, plainly indicating his contempt for Bigamist Bates and his rules.

Kneeland is a genius who knows no rule nor law in his relations with trusting women.

It is doubtful if he himself knows how he won the love of his ten wives. Certainly no one else knows, unless it is the women who were seduced by him.

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LIKE THE REAL THING

TWO WHITE BOYS SHOOT CRAPE AND WIELD RAZORS A LA NEGRO.

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AT LAST!

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TAKE YOUR MONEY OUT OF ITS HIDING PLACE. ONE DOLLAR WILL DO THE WORK OF FOUR.

Dry Goods, Laces, Embroideries, etc., etc., are not in our line and we must get rid of them at any price.

Busted Fair Ladies' \$2.50, \$3 and \$4 Dongola Patent Tip Shoes, small sizes, all styles 75c

All Busted Fair Men's \$2.50, \$3 and \$4 Calf Congress Shoes, small sizes left; our price.....

All Busted Fair Men's \$2.50, \$3 and \$4 Lace Shoes, small sizes.....

Busted Fair Ladies' 50c Overgaiters.....

Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Cloaks, Millinery, Notions, etc., etc., at 10c to 35c on the dollar. It is only a matter of time when you will need goods. Buy them now. Your neighbors who have made purchases will tell you it is a chance of a lifetime.

Assorted styles and colors,
Busted Fair price 12c, our
price 35c.

Busted Fair Falka and Marguerite
\$1.00 and 1.25
French Kid Gloves, our
price 10c.

Ladies' Cashmere Gloves,
black and colors, Busted
Fair price 15c, our price
5c.

Silk Taffeta and Cashmere
Gloves, also Silk Mitts in
black and colors, Busted
Fair price 25c, our price
12c.

Busted Fair Ladies' Shoes at.....	\$2.50
Busted Fair Men's Shoes.....	\$4.00
Busted Fair Men's Shoes.....	\$5.00

NOTIONS.

Bay Rum, Busted Fair price 19c per bot.; our price 7c.	Invincible Hair Busted Fair 5c per box price 1c.
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Dark Colored Dress Prints..... 34c

Ch

	We still have \$1500 left from Busted Fair Stock.	
7c	Corticeil & Belding Bros.	4c
10c	100-yard spools	2c
16c	Corticeil & Belding Bros.	1c
	50-yard spools	
	10 yards Buttonhole Twist,	
	2 spools	
	3 yards spools Embroidery	
	Silks, per dozen	
	Rope, Flax and Wash Silk	
	Twists, per skein	
	Corticeil standard Cro-	

Small Pill.

Price. Columbus, Ohio. All druggists.

CIPHER CODE IN WHICH ORDERS FOR BATTLES WITH SPANISH SHIPS WOULD BE SENT.

Navy Department's System of Transmitting
Secret Orders to Commanders
in Distant Places.

THE State Department has demonstrated the great importance of naval and diplomatic cipher codes used in communicating with our naval vessels and diplomatic representatives in foreign countries. This article will show exactly how Uncle Sam would go to work to send an order by cipher code to Admiral Seward, commanding the American fleet now stationed at the Dry Tortugas, in the event of

last name. "Secnav" is not a cipher word, but is simply the cable address of the head of the Navy Department in the United States.

Admiral Seward, having received the message, calls his cipher clerk, who translates it with the utmost care, reading it backward from the three strange words to its corresponding numerals, then verifies the result, and in an hour's time the fleet is under way.

NUMERALS AND WORDS ILLUSTRATING THE CIPHER CODE.

10001. Proceed to	90001. Halifax	90011. Hawaii
10002. Proceed without delay	90002. Hamburg	90012. Hebrides
10003. Proceed without delay to	90003. Havana	90013. Hecla
10004. Proceed at your discretion	90004. Hammerfest	90014. Helena, St.
10005. Proceed at your discretion to	90005. Hanover	90015. Heligoland
10006. Proceed as soon as you have coaled	90006. Harlem	90016. Hartford
10007. Proceed as soon as you have coaled to	90007. Harwich	90017. Hoboken
10008. Proceed to — and await orders	90008. Hatteras	90018. Honduras
10009. Proceed to — and report to	90009. Havre	90019. Honolulu
10010. Proceed to — and advise department of your arrival.	90010. Hayti	90020. Hull

	0001	0002	0003	0004
1.....	abodlate	acoolite	adonite	aeonolite
2.....	abodlate	acoolite	adonite	aeonolite
3.....	abodlate	acoolite	adonite	aeonolite
4.....	abodlate	acoolite	adonite	aeonolite
5.....	abodlate	acoolite	adonite	aeonolite
6.....	abodlate	acoolite	adonite	aeonolite
7.....	abodlate	acoolite	adonite	aeonolite
8.....	abodlate	acoolite	adonite	aeonolite
9.....	abodlate	acoolite	adonite	aeonolite
10.....	abodlate	acoolite	adonite	aeonolite

a decision by this Government to bombard Havana.

The plan in a nutshell is this: For the words of a message it is desired to send certain corresponding numerals are substituted, and these in turn stand for queer-looking words, which speak volumes to an official who understands the code, but are worse than Greek to any one else. This cipher language is very complete, and fills two thick volumes. The State Department has a set and each Admiral another, and he keeps it enclosed in a watertight copper case. In this story, of course, the numerals and words used in the cipher are not the ones used by the Government, but they illustrate the principle of the code.

For example, it is desired to send the following message to Admiral Seward at the Dry Tortugas: "Proceed without delay to Havana."

We now refer to the accompanying table. Under the index letter "P" the entire phrase "Proceed without delay to" is found. Corresponding to it is the numeral 10.003. We next turn to the geographical division of the code, where a page is found with certain numerals standing for certain foreign ports.

We find that Havana is represented by the numerals 90.003. So that we now have two numerals—10.003 and 90.003. The next step is to choose a key word by which these numbers are arbitrarily divided into two periods each. These key words are selected from a list in the first volume of the code and indicate simply whether the numerals are to be separated between the first and second figures, the second and third, the third and fourth, or the fourth and fifth. There are several key words corresponding to each of these divisions, so that it is not always necessary to use the same word. Let us suppose that the key word "potentate" is chosen, which represents that a division between the first and second figures of the numerals is to be made, thus: 1.003 and 9.003.

We now turn to the second volume of the code, a portion of which appears in the table.

Take the first numeral, 10.003 and find the left-hand figure or period, 1, in the first, or index, column; then follow the line across the page until the column is reached at the head of which stands the right-hand period of the numeral 003. The word thus indicated, "adonite," is therefore the first word of the message to be cabled. The second numeral is translated in like manner. The left-hand period, 9, is found in the index column, and the line is traced across the page to the column headed with the figures of the right-hand period, 003. Here we find the word "aeonolite," which is taken as the second word of the message. The cablegram is now completed by the addition of the key word, thus:

Seward, Dry Tortugas, Florida.
Adonite aconolite potentate.
Secnav.

The signature "Secnav," which stands for "Secretary of the Navy," is sometimes varied by the substitution of the Secretary's designation.

THE RED CROSS ANGEL, CLARA BARTON.



Clara Barton's Fair Red Cross Aids Among Suffering Cubans.



Miss Barton and Her Lieutenant, Mr. Elwell, Are Laboring to Alleviate the Misery of the Destitute, Helpless Reconcentrados in Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Here is a picture of Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, and some of her gentle aids. The photograph was taken outside the beautiful residence of Fonty y Stirling, in the suburbs of Havana, in the inclosed garden attached to the house.

The nurses represented are young women of the best families in Havana, and they are devoting their time to making easier the beds of pain of the unfortunate. Miss Barton and her chief lieutenant, Mr. Elwell, are doing noble and business-like work among the suffering natives.

The nurse represented are young women of the best families in Havana, and they are devoting their time to making easier the beds of pain of the unfortunate. Miss Barton and her chief lieutenant, Mr. Elwell, are doing noble and business-like work among the suffering natives.

Miss Barton expects to soon have the work in Havana fully systematized, when she will start for the smaller towns, where the conditions are even more terrible than here. A hospital will be secured at once, and many delicacies and medical supplies are being

held for use in the hospital. Food and other necessities have already been sent to 15 small places, and the misery in Havana is somewhat alleviated.

It must not be forgotten that half a million men, women and children are yet starving here, and every penny forwarded goes to the right spot. When Miss Barton went to work there were 400 starving women and children outside the grounds of Mr. Fonty y Stirling. Among them were about 20 men. More than one-half of the unfortunate were of African mixture, for the paludal fever has played its far greater havoc among the white reconcentrados. The blacks are naturally the more hardy.

Thin and sad-faced woman, pointing to some of the Red Cross provisions.

"From the glory," she replied, looking upward; "from the heavens. I don't know exactly where, but it is saving me and my children."

Then the poor creature fell to weeping.

The people aided here by American charity are real reconcentrados or destitute townpeople, all of them genuine victims of Weylerism. Half a million of them starved to death before help from America reached them. Much more is needed. The people surely have only begun to give. Send all you can. Louis Klopsch of the Bible House, New York City, forwarded gifts.

EX-MINISTER BROADHEAD EXPLAINS THE WORKINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT CIPHER.

Each Official Representative Abroad Is Fur-
nished With a Mysterious
Sign Manual.

BY JAMES O. BROADHEAD,
Ex-Minister From the United States to Switzerland.

"SINCE the relations between the United States and Spain have become strained many persons have asked me to explain the method by which the American Government communicates with its Minister at Madrid.

"All communications are prepared in the office of the Secretary of State and two methods are employed in sending them—letter and cablegram.

"Those of an ordinary nature are sent by letter. They pass through the usual course of mail and are delivered to Minister Woodford by the Spanish mail service, without being shown any preference over the letters of private citizens.

"The instructions which are sent by cablegram are always written in cipher, for they are invariably of an extraordinary and

highly important character. "When Minister Woodford received his commission to represent this Government at the court of Spain he also was given a cipher system, which was prepared especially for him by the Secretary of State, to be used in the interchange of communications. Each cipher differs from the others. It is used in letters, when there is reason to believe that a communication may be tampered with by an enemy. By referring to this, he easily can read the cipher instructions that are cabled to him from Washington. This cipher key is absolutely confidential and is known only to the Minister and the officials of the State Department. It consists of either letters or figures, which may mean words or sentences."

HAVANA'S STRENGTH IS MORO CASTLE.

WAR between the United States and Spain will center the attention of the world on Havana and Key West.

It is the belief of military experts that hostilities will be confined chiefly to the waters near these strongholds.

Already the navy of the United States is anchored at Key West. Spanish ships are steaming toward Havana.

The first gun fired would find its echo in Havana harbor or along the coral reef around Key West.

Havana, both from a commercial and a strategic standpoint, is one of the important cities of the world.

It is the bolting point for the tottering fortunes of Spain.

Though in name a Cuban city, Cubans have no part in its business or official life. For generations the wealth and power of the town have been built in the interest of the mother country.

Its position on the north coast of the island in command of Havana Bay, one of the finest ports in the Western Hemisphere, gives it unusual advantages. It is 80 miles northwest of the lighthouse at Sand Key, which marks the southern and eastern limits of the United States.

Commercially it is a city of castles. The Spaniards take precedence. Theirs is the exclusive ownership of the great manufacturing and jobbing houses which make the city powerful in the world of trade.

Next in the scale comes the German. They form a majority of the population of 200,000, but their numbers are unavailing against the barrier of caste.

They cannot hold Government or municipal positions. Their place in state business is well defined. There is no place for them in manufacturing or jobbing pursuits, but they have a clear field in the commission business, which they have built up to enormous proportions.

The few Americans in Havana are either plantation owners, commercial agents, tourists or health seekers.

The Englishmen are brokers in Spanish bonds.

Those of the Cubans who do not own sugar plantations on the island are barred from proprietary interest in business houses and in those operated by Spaniards are not even admitted as employees.

But they have their place. The better class of Cubans monopolize the professions. With few exceptions the doctors, lawyers and musicians of Havana are Cubans. The poorer natives are employed in the cigar and cigarette factories.

Even the Cuban laborer works but eight hours a day and gets from \$1.50 to \$2.

The town has a frontage of three miles on Havana Bay and a depth of nearly 19 miles. Between the Bay and the ruins of the ancient walls lies "Old Havana," so called to distinguish it from the more modern portion of the city, which comprises half its area outside the site of the wall.

Here the buildings are low and the streets extremely narrow. It is the business section. Fronting the bay are unimportant commission and wholesale grocery houses. Further back are the retail establishments which, like the larger houses, are in the hands of the Spaniards.

In this quarter also are the Government buildings, the palace of the Captain-General, the Governor-General, the Mayor and the archbishop of Havana and the residences of ancient Cuban families, rich only in their lineage.

Cuban residences always excite the wonderment of foreigners. Exteriors they are plain; usually square and never more than two stories high. Most of them are built of heavy timbers, with an outside coating of "stucco" or plaster.

Directly opposite the city from the guns of the famous El Moro Castle, which is flanked on the north by another strong fort, Castillo de la Cabana. West of the harbor entrance, facing El Moro, is Castillo de la Punta.

At the head, or western arm of the bay, is the fortress Santo Domingo and still further west, Castillo del Principe.

The harbor would accommodate 1000 battleships.

This great stronghold is only 50 miles from the United States boundary and only 94 miles from Key West, the nearest inhabited possession of the United States.

A six-hour voyage across the Strait of Florida would bring the American battleships now at Key West into gunshot of Havana. Lighter craft can make the distance in four and one-half hours.

Key West, the pleasant rendezvous of the United States Navy, though a portion of Monroe County, Florida, is 90 miles from mainland.

It is situated on a coral island of the same name, seven miles long and two miles wide. It is a thriving and beautiful city of 15,000 inhabitants.

In some respects it is a Cuban town on American soil, but the Cubans there enjoy emoluments not possible to the race in Havana. Cigar making is the chief industry. The factories are owned by Cubans, who settled in Key West to evade the heavy tariff on cigars.

Next in importance to the cigar industry are the fisheries. From Key West thousands of tons of red snappers and pompanos are shipped to all parts of the world annually.

The fort which has complete command of the Gulf entrance is on an artificial island, near the city. It is fitted with 20 modern guns.

Two lines of steamers ply between Key West and Havana.

The Dry Tortugas are a group of barren coral islands southwest of Key West, less than 10 miles away.

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH WOMAN WATCHES THE MAKING OF UNCLE SAM'S BIGGEST GUN.

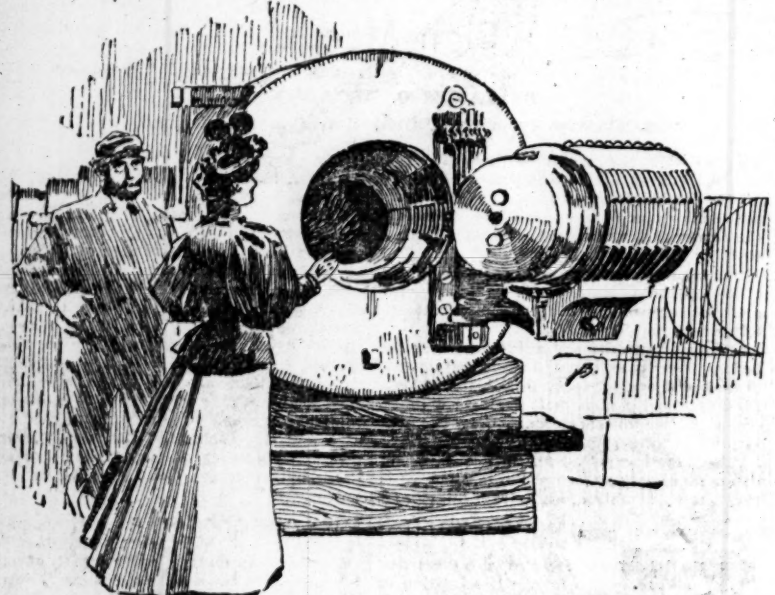
This Gigantic Cannon, Most Powerful Ever Devised, Will Hurl a Projectile No Forts nor Ships Can Withstand.

THE mastodon of all the guns in the world will be born this year in these United States. The greater the gun the more potent it is in preserving the peace of the world. This one will be the most convincing argument for peace that the nation can command. Its very silence will speak for peace with authority. In 10 years the Government has built up

Fitzsimmons' right arm; these are slipped about the steel pieces, and then the crane will pick them up. It will deposit them on the special machines prepared to bore the main tube of the great rifle, and the work will have been begun. No man lifts any of the big guns. Every piece is moved time and again by the cranes on their overhead railroad tracks. It is strange to see how easily all this is

The men who work with such delicacy are curious. They are big, black-handed mechanics apparently. How are they able, even with instruments adjusted to less than the breadth of a hair, to tell when the correct measure is reached is a marvel. But later, when the result of their work is apparent in the measurements after the gun has been put together, a thousandth of an inch on the wrong side of the pattern given them may result in the discharge of the workman. Three dollars a day for eight hours' work seems not excessive for such an important task.

The next process is putting on the hoops, as it is called, or "shrinking." These great guns are not made of one piece of steel, with a hole inside and a polished surface. Pieces of steel are slipped over the main tube and jacket to hold them together and prevent any possibility of bursting when the gun is fired.



INSPECTING ONE OF THE NEW MORTARS.

(From sketches on the spot by Sunday Post-Dispatch Artist.)

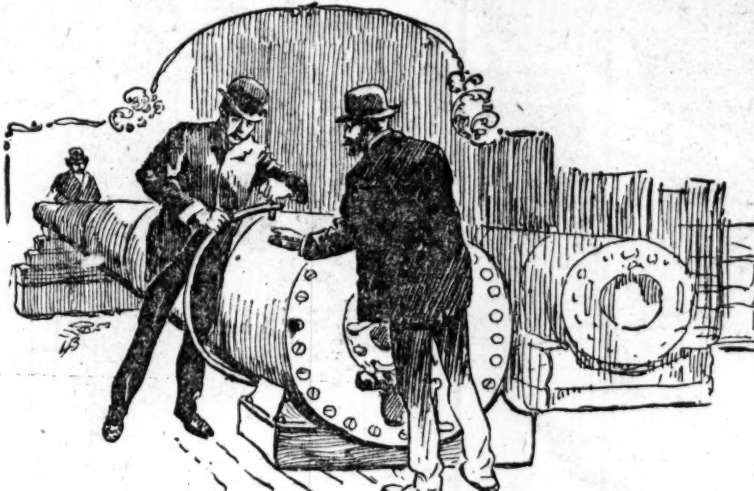
The third largest gun factory in the world. There is the Krupp works in the land of the restless Emperor, who threatens daily the peace of Europe; that is first. Second comes the Royal factory of England, called Woolwich Arsenal. Next comes our own Watervliet Arsenal at West Troy, in New York State.

The biggest gun yet made in Watervliet is a 12-inch sea-coast rifle weighing 116,000 pounds, or 58 tons gross. But this coming monster, this 16-inch persader, the biggest yet, will be in 11 great pieces, aggregating 336,000 pounds in weight. Fifty thousand pounds of this steel will be cut away before the gun is complete. There is as much waste in cutting a gun as in making a gown. All these pieces will be hauled into the shop by a locomotive belonging to the Government, on a track which runs right through the shop itself.

The big electric crane will travel along its track until it is directly above the engine. A series of chains and pulleys will be hooked into wire cables as big as Bob

done. It is just as if a pulley was rigged in a mansion and every time a guest wanted a chair moved a foot the pulley picked it up and placed it just where the guest wanted to talk to a particularly pretty girl. It looks quite as easy. Every particle of the surface of the main or foundation piece of steel has to be gone over by a machine which shaves off almost imperceptible bits, until the man attending it finds by a large measure which he carries that the tube is now at the size required by the estimates. His scale is venerated in tens of thousands of an inch. The importance of the thousandth of an inch cannot be comprehended by the untutored mind. Such a big piece of steel it seems silly to be wasting anxiety over thousands of an inch in its measurements.

And yet one more or less thousandth of an inch at that stage might result when the gun was tried in an explosion and loss of life, and also in the ruin of a gun which cost about \$48,000.



MEASURING THE BREECH OF A TWELVE-INCH CANNON.
(From sketches on the spot by Sunday Post-Dispatch Artist.)

In the middle of the long gunshop is a deep square, called the shrinking pit. It is picturesquely there is a platform in it in which is fixed the tube foundation of the gun. A new platform is to be built and workmen are excavating the pit to make it even deeper to accommodate the big 16-inch gun when it turns corners. In the corner of the pit is a furnace. When all is ready the foundation is lowered into the pit and set up on end in the little sunken platform.

The top of the big furnace is taken off and the hoop revealed, glowing, dazzling, torturingly hot, a suggestion of inferno. Then the biggest saw crane, which gets its power from a band, travels up the aerial railroad track until it is directly over the furnace. When all is ready the block drops and is knocked into an arrangement of wire cable placed about the hoop to lift it by. The engineer from his tiny hanging gallery watches for the signals to travel with

his steel burden. It is a blue heat. It sways, ever so little, and fills the air about with intense heat.

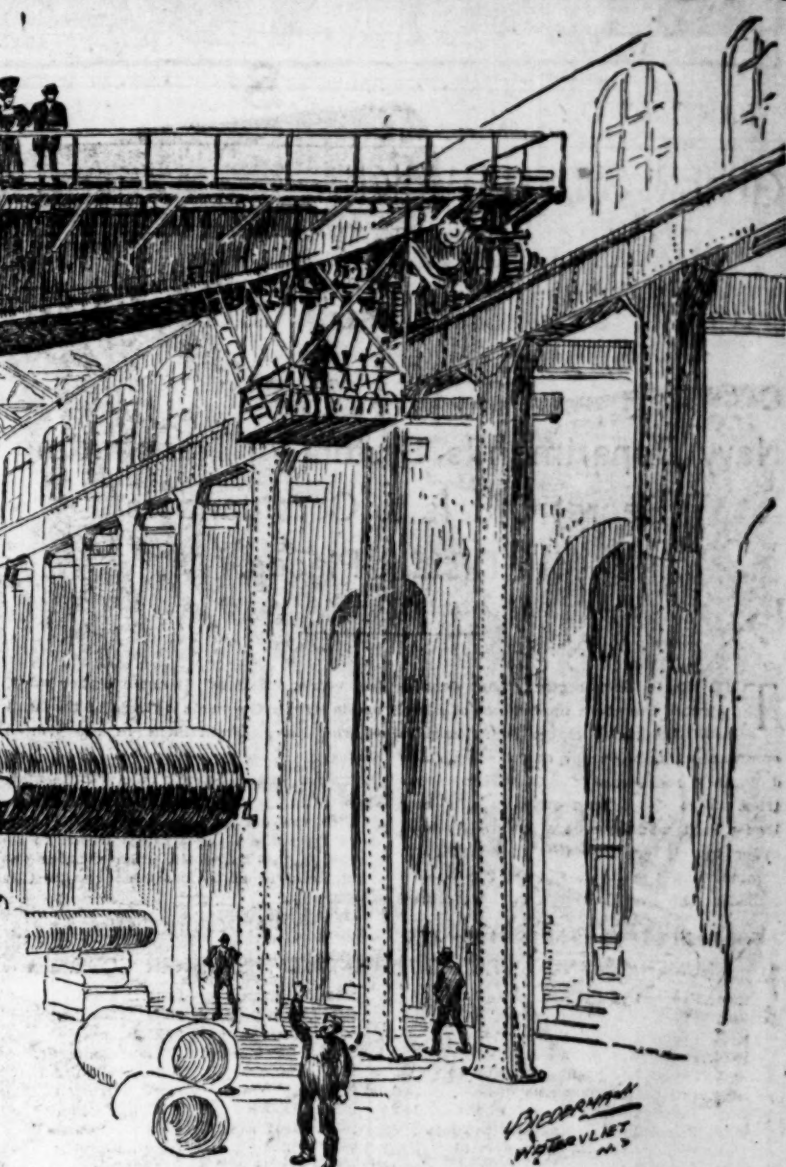
The crane slides slowly, steadily the few feet necessary, and the block moves sideways until the hoop is directly over the upright foundation of the gun.

It is a critical moment. Slowly the hoop is lowered to just the right height to slip over the tube. There should be no room to spare. If the operation of hoisting and moving has been conducted too slowly there is always fear lest shrinkage may already have begun, and the hoop be too tight to slip into place. Presidents and Cabinet Ministers have held their breath at a "shrinking and jacketing." It's a "burning" never to be forgotten.

Workmen properly protected from the great heat guide the hoop down to its true position. If the hoop should happen to stick before it is in place it might stick very fast; and would have to be shaved entirely away by turning lathes, and so lost. The gun consists of a tube, a jacket, and from four to seven hoops, the jacket and hoops being put on by this method. The jacketing is the most exciting. That comes first.

When the gun has cooled off sufficiently the great crane picks it up once more as if it were only a child. It swings in the air as if in a cradle, and then the crane travels solemnly, ponderously away with it to whatever portion of the shop it is to go next.

After all this is done it only looks like a giant iron work. The most delicate part of the job is yet to come.



LARGEST CRANE IN THE WORLD LIFTING A GIANT GUN.
(From sketches on the spot by Sunday Post-Dispatch Artist.)

The inside has to be rifled. When the inside of the gun is finished it contains a number of grooves that seem to twist in spiral fashion, and twist oftener the nearer they get to the muzzle. Only two men in the whole works are engaged on rifling big guns. A man may work all day adjusting the great machine to the required nicety for making these grooves, and the least departure from the thousandths the measure calls for may again be fatal to the gun or its usefulness.

After that the breech mechanism, which converts the lamp-post into a gun, is added. That is the back door, through which is put the shell, as big as a 12-year-old boy, and the 450 pounds of powder, enough to fill four wheelbarrows, that are necessary to discharge the 1000-pound projectile.

It is not probable that, even if there was a war, one of these great 12-inch guns would be fired 100 times. It costs too much, and if they are really good for much, they wouldn't be much left to fight after their projectiles had reached their aim half a dozen times. None of the guns are named. They are all numbered, and from the moment the tube is received until the gun becomes old iron for the Government its number sticks to it. The Krupp gun, which appeared at the World's Fair, weighed 270,000 pounds, had a 16½-inch bore and was 47 feet long. The English have a 118-ton gun. Our monarch will weigh 285,000 pounds, or 128 gross tons, and will be within four inches of 50 feet in length.

KATE McQUIRK.

ONE EIGHT-YEAR-OLD BOY THE ONLY PUPIL IN A SCHOOL MAINTAINED FOR THOUSANDS.

IT costs the public of Alton annually to educate one black boy, \$118.08. This is the largest sum ever expended by the public on the education of one single individual.

His name is Arthur Odey. For him a teacher is employed at \$20 per annum; for him a principal is engaged at \$15 per annum; to keep his school rooms in order a janitor is kept at a yearly expenditure of \$135, and to prevent Arthur from getting cold \$50 is expended on fuel. The interest on the \$294 that it cost to build the handsome two-story brick school-house in which he is taught amounts to \$10.08. Thus the total cost of the schooling of this one child is \$118.08.

Arthur is a quiet little chap of 8 years, as black as the fabled Egyptian darkness, with big round eyes that look out upon the world without the least sign of astonishment or concern at the extravagance of his education.

That he drinks in knowledge at the public expense at the rate of \$30.41 per week or \$158 per day is no cause of wonder to him. It has not been charged that his teachers quarrel over which shall instruct him, but it is a known fact that he has to furnish the excitement for the school, because he is the only scholar in the new Lovejoy school, erected solely for the colored children.

They are not willing, however, even with the temptation of the handsome building, to flock by themselves, hence the scarcity of scholars. The teachers gaze at empty seats and the prospects are now that they will continue to do so until the matter has been settled in the courts.

A. Neerman, a director on the public School Board, is an ardent worker in the cause of separating the races. He says: "I think the fact of the colored children being allowed to attend the schools with the white children not only injures the city very materially, but keeps the white children back in their studies, on account of the backwardness of the colored ones. Part of the colored scholars stay home half of the time. Out of an enrollment of 150 scholars only about 50 of them attend. If we can get them to themselves they cannot then affect the progress of the white children in the class."

"Then, as I said before, it injures our city, as a great many people come from St. Louis and other points and intend to stay here, until they are informed that the schools are mixed."

"Now, we want to educate the colored race, and we want them to be ambitious and make good citizens, and if they won't attend the white schools the way they should, we will give them some of their own, with teachers of their own race. I think a negro teacher is better qualified to instruct them than a white one would be, as, being of their own kind, would naturally think as they did, feel as they did, and, consequently, have far better success. With schools of their own they avoid the embar-

assment often caused by the manner in which they are snubbed by the other scholars."

"The teacher is very often blamed when the child does not learn as fast as the parents think it should, and they conclude it is because they don't have equal chances with the white children, and that is an injustice done the teacher."

"These are my reasons for taking the stand I have in this matter. We built the Lovejoy and Douglas schools at a total expense of \$11,500. They are easily the finest in the city, but after all our pains the negroes won't use them."

"The school taxes of the colored people for the entire township has never been under \$5 or over \$12 per year. And they still cry for more privileges."

Scott N. Bibb, colored, and the plaintiff in the case, brought on behalf of the colored people of Alton against the separation of races:

"The first thing I object to about separating the scholars is that it is against the law; then the next thing they don't give the col-

ored children the same chance that they do the white ones. They have built the new schools, it is true, but they are not large enough to get along near so fast when they are crowded. The teachers could not do them justice when teaching so many."

"I don't think the colored scholars will get along near so fast when they are separated, and that we are bound to win."

"We will have our rights if we have to fight it for two years. Senator Palmer, our attorney, says we have the law on our side, and that we are bound to win."

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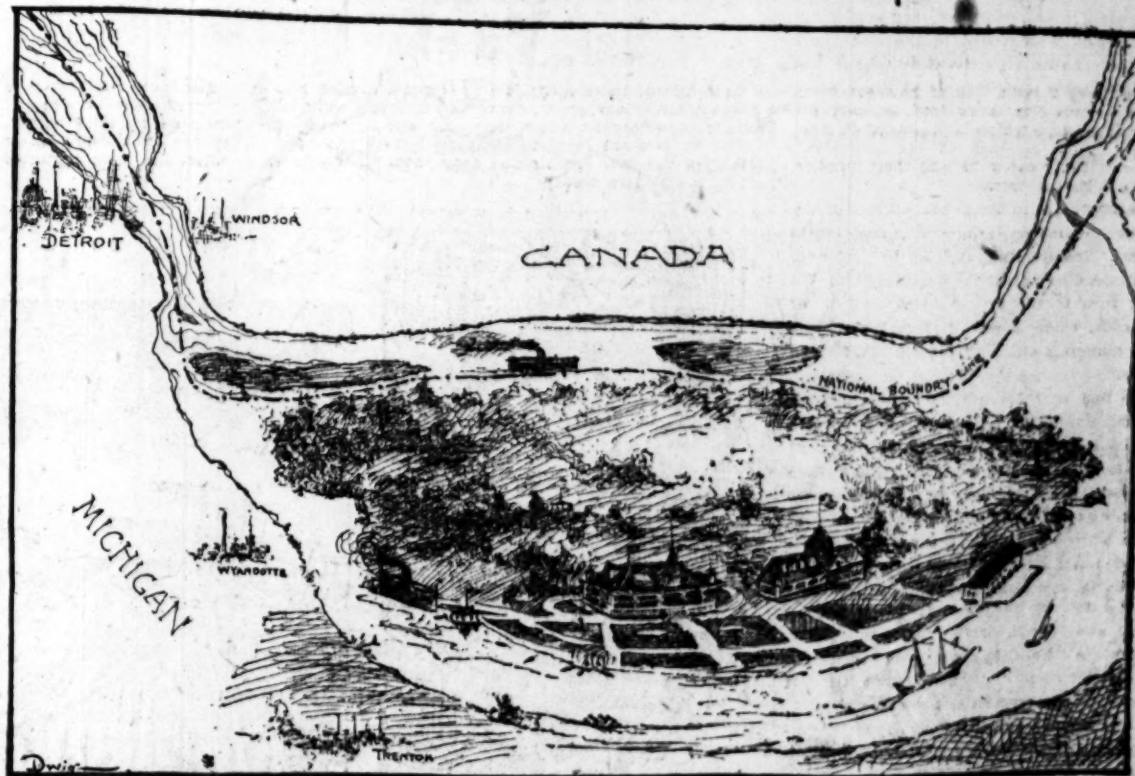
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ARTHUR ODEY.

FIGHTING ISLAND TO BE MADE AMERICA'S MONTE CARLO.



FIGHTING ISLAND IN DETROIT RIVER AND ITS ENVIRONS.

MICHAEL C. McDONALD and other Chicagoans have bought Fighting Island in the Detroit River, with the plan of making it the "Monte Carlo of America."

The island is a part of Canada and the promoters hope to steer clear of Canadian laws and run the place as a wide open racing and gambling resort. It will be, if the ideas of the men backing the venture reach realization, a combination of Monte Carlo and Coney Island on a grand scale.

George Dobie was the principal owner of the island. The price paid was somewhere between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000.

The plans of the promoters include a racing track on the island, which will attract the best horseflesh in the country, and where races and pool-selling may go on seven days a week, beyond the enactments of the Illinois Legislature or any authority of Uncle Sam. Side shows in the line of gambling attractions will be provided to meet the tastes of the most daring speculators, and the new owners of the place hope the island will be the most popular resort for members of the gambling fraternity on the American continent.

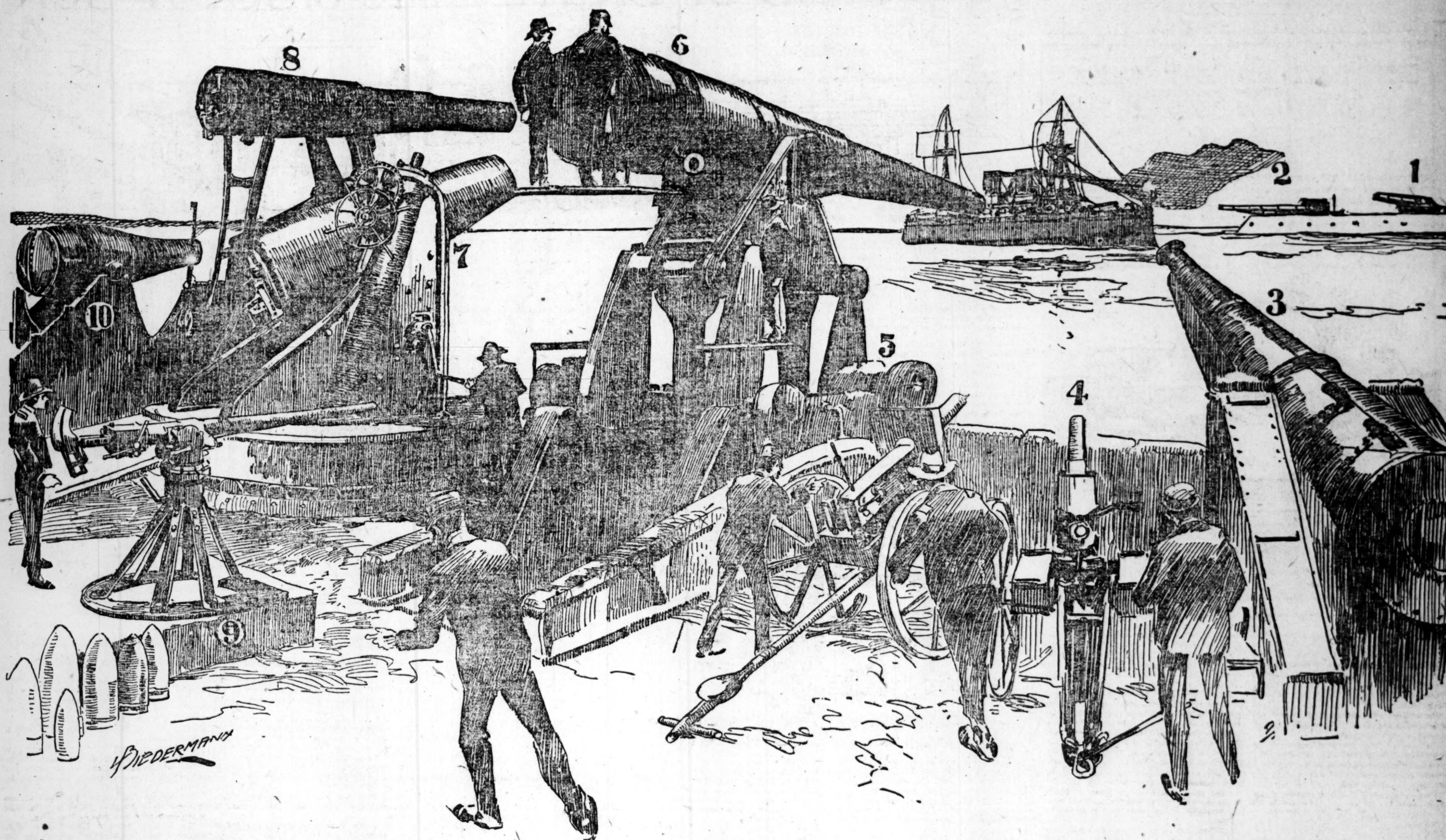
In sitting up the good points of the island from a sportsman's standpoint, McDonald and his associates did not overlook its latent possibilities for pulling off a first-class pugilistic encounter. If their plans go not awry, there will be no need for Corbett and Fitzsimmons to go as far West as Carson City when they next meet in the ring. They say the climate and surroundings are

ideal for a diversion of that kind, and on short notice an amphitheater will be erected to accommodate the biggest crowd of sports that can be brought together for such an event.

Already \$100,000 has been expended in improving the island. There is a hotel there, the Palm Leaf, with 100 rooms, and there are also several cottages, a casino building, boat houses and ice houses and an electric light plant. There are wharves and landing places, where the excursion steamers from Detroit and other points land sightseers in summer. Already the island is widely known in the vicinity as a summer resort. It has excellent shooting and fishing, and Mr. Dobie was offered \$1,000 for the privilege of duck shooting for last season. There is also salt and natural gas on the island, but these products have never been developed.

The island is midway between Windsor and Detroit, being about eight miles from each. It is eight miles long by three-quarters of a mile wide and has an area of 3,000 acres. It was once known as Des-Chre-Shoe-Ka Island, an Indian name meaning "Everything is here," but for some reason unknown the name was changed years ago to Fighting Island. Opposite the island on the Canadian shore Daniel Scotten, the Detroit millionaire, is laying out a new town site of 5,000 acres. The largest salt well in Canada is only four miles away, and the Sandwich mineral springs are also convenient. Electric cars run down along the main shore by the island, on both sides, from Windsor to the center of the island.

GUNS THAT WILL DEFEND NEW YORK IF THE SPANISH FLEET ATTACKS HER.



NUMBER AND CALIBRE OF GUNS NOW IN PLACE TO BE USED IN AN EMERGENCY.

No. 1.—Eight-inch breech-loading rifle. There are 8 of these at Fort Wadsworth.

No. 2.—Eight-inch pneumatic dynamite gun. 1 on Sandy Hook.

No. 3.—Fifteen-inch dynamite gun. 1 on Sandy Hook.

No. 4.—Nordenfeldt rapid-firing gun. ALL of the forts in New York Harbor and Long Island Sound are equipped with them.

No. 5.—Maxim rapid-firing gun. ALL forts equipped.

This gives a faint idea of how the forts would protect New York from an enemy's fleet. The table which is presented in connection gives an idea of the individual power of the great guns and their number in the different forts.

Each mortar battery consists of 16 guns, divided into groups of four each. There is a magazine for each group, earth and masonry work making four divisions of the pit. There is a powder room and a shell room, and a place for the cannoneers to take refuge in. The mortars are short in comparison with the rifles. They are designed to throw projectiles high into the air and drop them on the decks of ships, the least protected part of the modern vessel.

The mortar batteries would open fire at 7000 or 8000 yards range. The mortars, which are breech-loaders, are aimed by men in the pit, who can see nothing. They are told by the officers at the range finder to point the mortars at possibly 62 degrees in the air and in a certain direction marked by degrees. The whole battery is fired at once so that the projectiles will rain over an entire square, and if a ship is within that square it must suffer.

No. 6.—Twelve-inch breech-loading rifle. There are 2 at Sandy Hook.

No. 7.—Twelve-inch mortar. There are 64 about New York: 32 at Sandy Hook, 32 at Fort Slocum.

No. 8.—Ten-inch breech-loading rifle. 19 about New York: 7 at Sandy Hook, 3 at Fort Hamilton, 4 at Fort Wadsworth, 2 at Fort Schuyler, 2 at Willets Point.

No. 9.—Hotchkiss quick firing gun. Many of them at each fort.

No. 10.—Old muzzle-loading gun. Scores of them scattered about New York Harbor.

If this vessel or others should escape damage from the mortars then the eight-inch guns would open fire. The high-power rifles send an oblong steel projectile directly against a vessel's sides. If the eight-inch gun strikes a vulnerable spot it might sink the ship, but otherwise it may do no great amount of damage at long range. It costs about \$250 to fire an eight-inch gun. If the fleet continues to approach the ten-inch guns would open fire, and these can do execution at long range.

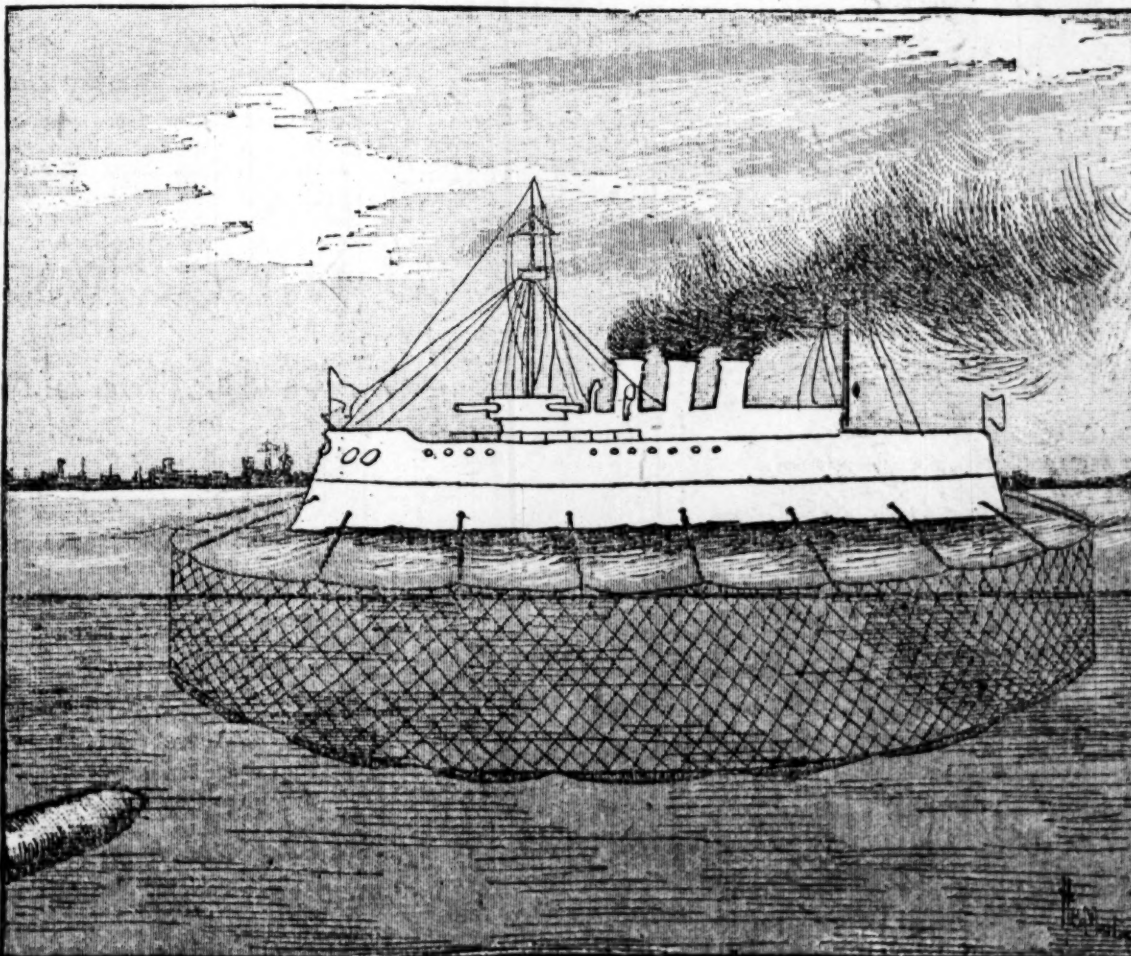
TORPEDO NETS PROTECTING A MAN-OF-WAR. CAPT. SIGSBEE INVENTED AN INGENIOUS NAVAL MACHINE.

He Is Also a Cartoonist and Contributed Funny Sketches to the New York Graphic but Declined a Regular Job.

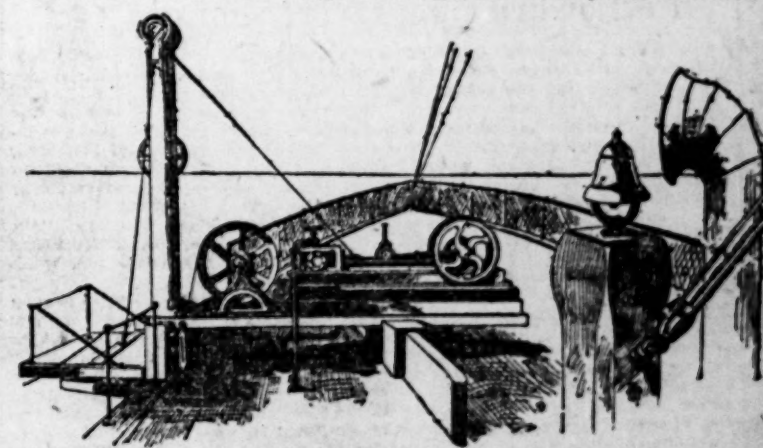
ONE day in the spring of 1875, when the Daily Graphic of New York was in the full swing of its meteoric career, a modest-looking young man called at the art department of the paper, at its Park Place offices, with a package of sketches. The drawings were left for inspection and the artist, handing his address in Brooklyn to the assistant of the art editor, took his departure. It became known that the art editor had duly notified Mr. Sigbee that his sketches were accepted and that he would be given a

Several years afterward, in the cosy cabin of the United States steamer G. S. Blake, at New Orleans, I joined the genial officer in a broad smile when this incident was mentioned.

Projected from the port bow of the Blake was a most ingenious apparatus for deep sea soundings, devised by the Lieutenant-Commander in charge. With its use the greatest depths have been accurately measured and by the attachment of various devices to the wire samples of the bottom are



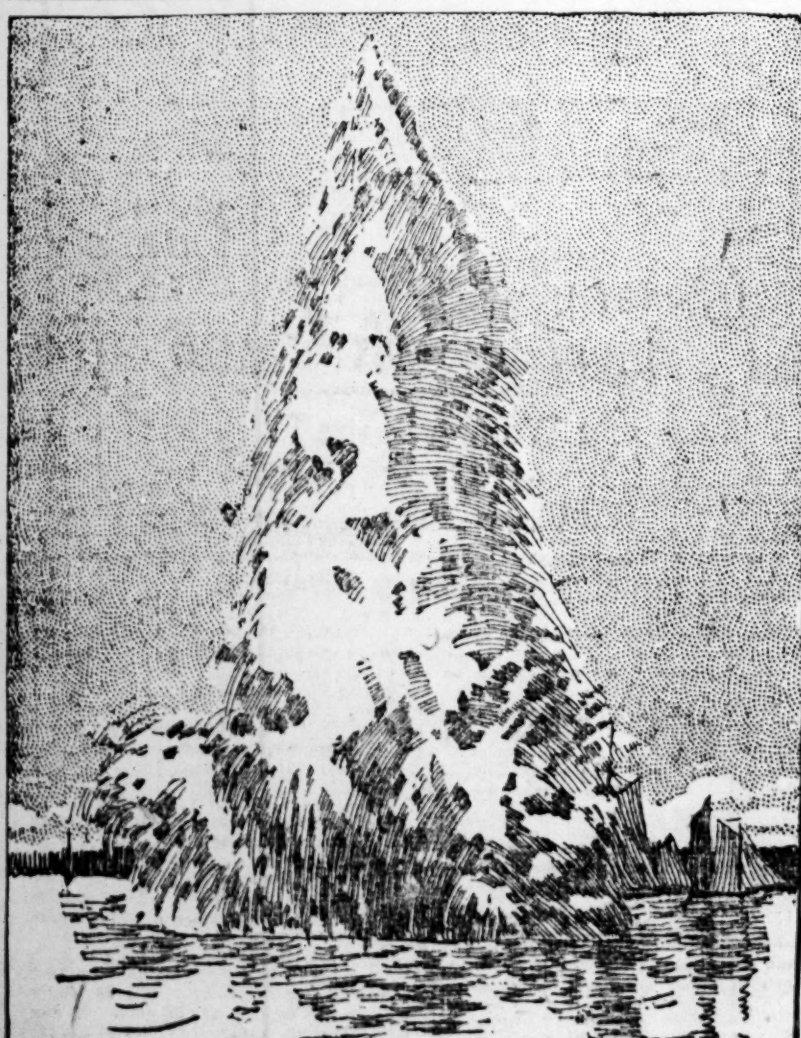
Had the Maine been protected by a net the explosion which destroyed her might have been averted. But being in a supposed friendly port Capt. Sigbee deemed it unwise to so obviously exhibit his lack of confidence in the Spanish professions as to put out nets or spars. The net is like a fishing seine, only stronger. It is attached to spars extending thirty feet from the ship's sides and is weighted so that it will enmesh and stop a torpedo projected against any part of the hull; the net hangs five feet below the draught of the vessel.



place upon the art staff at once. Would Mr. Sigbee please be on hand upon Monday morning? But the week rolled by and there was no Mr. Sigbee for us. The art editor was unspeakably astonished. His words were still more urgently to the cox, but desirable artist and this time he got an answer. "Lieutenant-Commander Charles D. Sigbee, U. S. N., sends his compliments and begs to say that as he is at present in command of a Government ship he cannot accept the position so kindly offered."

brought to the surface for study in the laboratory which occupies such a large proportion of the ship below decks. Another of Mr. Sigbee's improvements is a trawl used in securing intermediate water specimens. As a hydrographer this officer has probably no equal in the public service, and his works upon topics relative to sea exploration, published by the Government, are as valuable to the cause of science as their author is genial, modest and brave.

FRANK H. TAYLOR.



TORPEDO EXPLODED
BY ELECTRICITY

Explosion 15 Feet Below the Surface. Height of ... Throws Up 170 Feet.

HELEN KELLER THE FAMOUS DEAF MUTE AT WORK AND PLAY



THESE PHOTOGRAPHS ARE THE ONLY ONES FOR WHICH SHE EVER POSED FOR A NEWSPAPER. THEY WERE TAKEN ESPECIALLY FOR THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH AT MISS KELLER'S HOME NEAR BOSTON.

lips. It was Helen's wonderful white hand, and in an instant she comprehended my question.

"O yes," she answered, "I was out yesterday, rolling and tumbling in the snow. It is beautiful."

The girl's face and manner were at all times joyous.

One forgets to pity Helen Keller when with her. It is only afterward that one marvels at her wonderful nature that rises triumphant in the face of almost hopeless difficulties.

"Will you be seated?" said Helen, with graceful ease.

I begged that she would go on with her usual day's routine, which she at once proceeded to do.

"Helen was but 18 months old," said Miss Sullivan, "when she had an illness which deprived her of sight, hearing and speech. Until she was 7 no effort was made to teach her anything, but the child's wonderful mind asserted itself very early in her life, and she showed unusual intelligence from the beginning."

While Miss Sullivan conversed with me Helen went on with her work, adjusting the paper in her typewriter with skill and patience.

"Yes, Helen is 17," said Miss Sullivan. "She was born June 27, 1880. Her father was Capt. A. H. Keller, United States Marshal of the North District of Alabama, and her home is at Tusculum, Ala. Last year her father died, and it was a great grief to Helen. Her people are not well off, but kind friends are arranging a fund so that the little girl may pursue her studies and be spared future want."

"Tell me," I asked, "how did Helen ever learn to communicate with the world, not to speak of obtaining an education which I

understand is quite equal to that of other girls of her age?"

"Well," said Miss Sullivan, "at 7 she was sent to the Perkins Home for the Blind in South Boston. Here she learned to read by the Braille system of raised lettering and received the usual education of children who have all their faculties. The work was, of course, extremely difficult both for Helen and her teachers, as all ideas had to be communicated to her by the sense of touch, but the extraordinary intelligence of the child smoothed all obstacles, and soon a perfect system of communication with the outer world was established."

"It was there that I first met Helen, and I have been with her ever since," continued Miss Sullivan, "that deaf mutes were often taught to speak she became greatly excited, and did not rest until she had made an effort in that direction herself. Here, of course, she was at a disadvantage in not being able to see the position of the mouth when uttering the syllables. This she overcame by placing her fingers on the throat and lips of the speaker and imitating the action of the muscles."

"As in everything else she undertook, she was successful, and in one year had a vocabulary of over 1,500 words. The average number of words learned in that time by persons who see and hear is from 1,300 to 1,400."

"Now Helen has a vocabulary of over 3,000 words, and is striving desperately to modulate her voice."

It all sounded like a fairy tale to me, but more wonderful things were yet to come.

"Helen was very anxious to have a collegiate education," continued Miss Sullivan, "showing by her animated face that she was speaking of the subject lying nearest her heart."

"In the fall of 1886 we went to Cambridge and Helen entered the preparatory school, of which Arthur Gilman, M. A., is the principal."

"Here for the first time she associated only with seeing and hearing persons. She seemed to enjoy the experience, however, and became, if possible, more keenly alert and receptive than ever."

"Helen was well prepared in English studies and French, and had already taken a half year's course in Latin. In German she was well advanced."

"She took the preliminary examinations and passed with honors in English and German. Mr. Gilman superintended her work and she progressed rapidly."

"A few months ago, however, we thought best to take her away from Cambridge and bring her to this quiet country place, where she is pursuing her studies as usual."

"Is Helen's health good?" I asked.

"She stands the advanced work without injury physically," Miss Sullivan smiled.

"Look at her," she said simply. No other answer was necessary. The girl appeared certainly in robust health.

Helen Keller's hands are perhaps her most wonderful feature. They are beautifully shaped, of fine, delicate texture, and snow-white. The palms are like rose leaves and the fingers taper to delicate tips. So much for their appearance. In character they seem to have brains. Nothing so quick and light and graceful can be imagined. Her hands feel and question and understand. They seem to embody all the senses in themselves.

"You are instructing Helen at present?" I asked Miss Sullivan.

"O yes," she replied, "except in Greek. A teacher from Boston comes out twice a week to help me in that study."

"Greek?" I echoed, almost disbelieving my ears.

"Certainly," replied Miss Sullivan. "She is at work at Greek exercises now. The typewriter which you see is for Greek only. It was made expressly for Helen, and I believe is the only one in existence."

"Will you not write a Greek sentence for the Post-Dispatch?" I asked, laying her finger tips on my lips, so that she would understand the question.

"Certainly," she replied.

Just a moment she considered, then pressed the keys firmly and quickly. Once she hesitated an instant.

"There," said Helen, handing me a slip of paper on which was written in Greek characters:

"We have a beautiful country and are thankful to the gods."

As I read it Helen looked up in my face with a roguish smile.

"You must not think from that sentence that I am irreligious," she said. "I wrote it in a Hellenic spirit."

"We usually take a little exercise about this time," said Miss Sullivan. "Helen is fond of being out of doors and goes out in all kinds of weather. She is learning to skate. Just now, of course, it is impossible to walk or skate on account of the drifts, but I will bundle her up and let her play in the snow a bit."

Helen threw down her books and jumped up to be made ready for her frolic like a child released from school. While she was getting ready I amused myself by looking at the books and pictures in the room. A large bookcase was filled with Helen's favorite works. The volumes were large and the letters were raised according to the Braille system.

She was now ready for her outing and we sallied forth. Once in the snow and Helen became a veritable child. She laughed gleefully and, gathering large handfuls, tried to snowball her companions. In some unexplained way I suppose by vibrations—Helen seemed to be aware of our whereabouts, and often succeeded in hitting the person she aimed for. What the result would have been had we changed our positions frequently, I cannot say, but the almost superhuman instinct of the girl seemed equal to any emergency.

When tired of the sport we went in the house and Helen seated herself for a game of chess with Miss Sullivan. They had



In the quiet little village of Wrentham, about an hour's ride by train from Boston, I found Helen Keller, the girl with the wonderful mind and beautiful soul. I like to speak of these qualities of Helen's first, because they are the ones that impress her friends most.

Perhaps strangers may think of her as "the deaf and dumb and blind girl," but any one who has been with Helen Keller and has seen her beautiful face light up with quick intelligence and ready sympathy goes away more impressed by the remarkable character of the girl than by her sad affliction.

It was early morning when I reached the home of Mr. Nathan Henry Chamberlin, where Helen is now living.

There was deep snow everywhere. Great drifts lay about the house and the family were evidently unwilling prisoners. Helen was in her own room at her lessons with her teacher and friend, Miss Annie Sullivan. I entered a bright, sunny room and saw a young girl of 17, though looking younger, at work upon a typewriter. Her sweet, serious face bent over her task, while her white hands flew with wonderful lightness and dexterity over the keys. In an instant she looked up. Nobody had communicated with her in any way, but she knew that a stranger was present.

Miss Sullivan explained that Helen's sense of feeling is so acute that she is aware of the different vibrations of air and sound and knows when any one is near her.

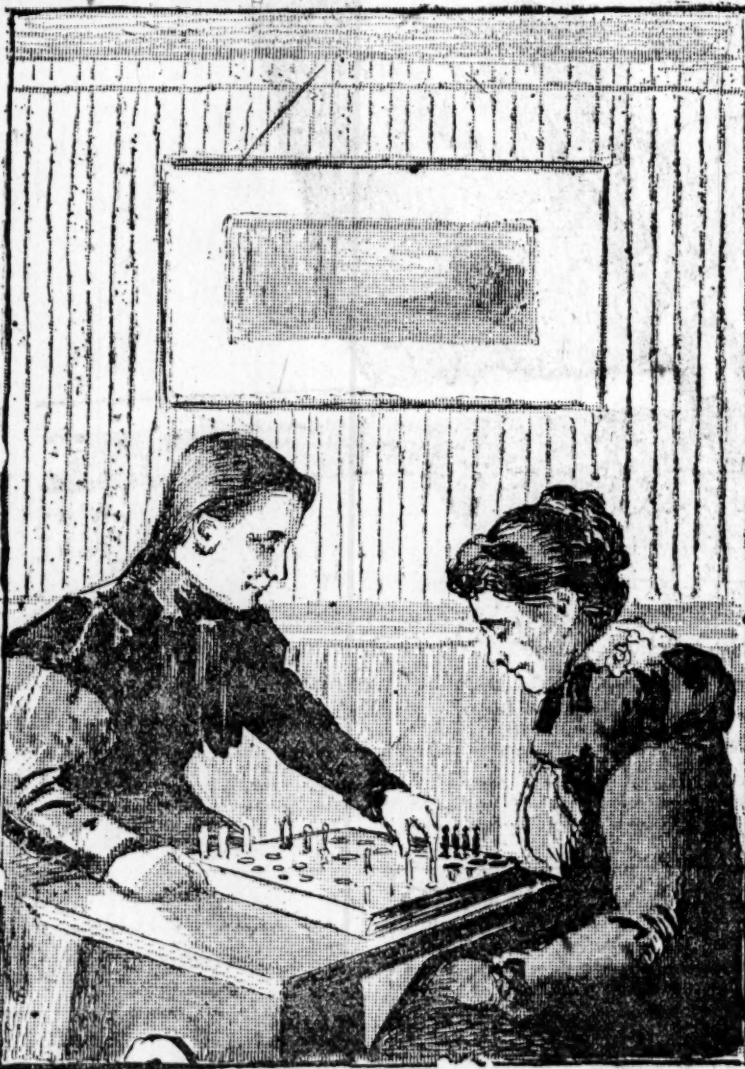
An almost imperceptible telegraphic message from hand of teacher to pupil and Helen knew and greeted her visitor.

"It is a beautiful day," she said, in a low-pitched, sweet monotone.

The sunshine in the girl's face made one instinctively feel that all days must be beautiful to her.

"We are snow-bound," she continued, "but it is pleasant here, is it not?" and the poor, sightless eyes wandered over the room as though they saw the objects evidently well known by touch.

"Have you been out in the snow?" I asked, forgetting, as one constantly does with Helen Keller, that she hears nothing. A light touch as of snowflakes fell on my



Helen and Miss Sullivan, Her Famous Teacher, Playing Chess. "Checkmate!"

CHILLICOTHE'S QUEEN IS BACK AT CIGAR PACKING.

Miss Whitney Had a Taste of the Stage and Expects to Become the Center of Attraction in a Circus Next Summer.

EDNA WHITNEY, the Labor Queen of Chillicothe, will travel with Seals Bros' Circus during the season of 1898. If all reports are true, and they may be taken as true, for she has not denied them, though given an opportunity.

Miss Whitney's experience since last September, when she was snubbed by the Executive Committee of the Kansas City Carnival, has been varied and exciting. She was invited to St. Louis and starred at the Villed Prophet's Ball. The Edna Whitney cigar was named in her honor. Topeka, Kan., took her up and made her Queen of the Flower Carnival. She gave up all the thoughts of her former place in Cook's cigar factory in Chillicothe, and turned her attention to matters histrionic. Having been crowned Queen of Labor and queen of a flower show, she agreed to become the queen of comic opera, after having declined a hundred proposals of marriage, and with the title of Queen of Hearts.

Without preliminary training, and almost without backing, she assisted in the formation of the Edna Whitney Concert company, after having posed two weeks in the Eden Musee at St. Joseph, Mo., at \$300 a week.

According to the terms of agreement, the concert company was to pay her \$300 a week and traveling expenses for herself and her mother during the season. She was to furnish her own costumes.

The company's first appearance was made at the Gilge Opera House, Kansas City.

Sunday was selected as the opening day, in order to give working people a chance to attend the performance.

But the Whitney lode failed to draw. The manager afterward concluded that the laboring people were opposed to his stellar attraction because of the fact that the Edna Whitney cigar was manufactured by a non-union firm.

Miss Whitney sang Gounod's "Ave Maria," and for an encore piece rendered "The Labor Queen," written by a word-jointer of Kansas City.

Miss Whitney's next appearance was at Topeka. There she met another frost, and she felt success cooing out of her "like the precious odor of roses out of the ether."

After a few nights in smaller towns with only indifferent success, the Edna Whitney Concert company disbanded, and she haughtily returned to her home at Chillicothe.

Inside of a few days she was back at her old seat in Cook's cigar factory, working for a living, but still dreaming of the stage.

Before long an agent of Seals Bros' Circus blew into Chillicothe and called on Miss Whitney. It is known that he offered her a handsome salary to appear with the circus concert company during the coming season, and it is generally believed that she has accepted.

So the springtime, gentle Annie, may witness Queen Edna's second venture into the wide world in search of duets and distinction.

PEOPLE PINING FOR ANCESTRY FORM THE "ORDER OF THE CROWN."

Only Descendants of Royalty Are Eligible, but, Bless Us All, There Is Not a Woman Alive Who Isn't.

"THE Order of the Crown," established by Miss Henrietta Lynde Farnsworth of Detroit, Mich., has been the subject of much ridicule by persons who do not on the idea that each American citizen is a sovereign by right of birth.

Anybody may be a descendant of royalty. The man who hauls your garbage or mends your umbrella may have in his blood a trace of blue. It is a matter of heredity; not of choice.

In Detroit there are 100 women who claim to trace their ancestry back to some European sovereign. In St. Louis there are five times that number who could easily do so, were they to try. For that matter, as a little computation will show, we are all descendants of royalty.

In the first place, a man has a father and mother; second, two grandfathers and two grandmothers; third, four great-grandfathers and four great-grandmothers; fourth, sixteen great-great-grandparents; fifth, thirty-two great-great-great-grandparents, and all this in the comparatively short space of 100 years.

In the course of 200 years a man will find himself with the blood of 512 families coursing through his arterial system; yet people boast of their descent from a man whose proportion in their make-up is as 1 to 512, when they will not even claim their second cousins, unless they have coin.

But people who are pining for ancestry to boast about do not stop at 200 years. They go back down the dim aisles of history looking for men who made their mark with a signet ring, because they could not write their names, and who were distinguished principally because of their numerous progeny.

In 300 years, it is estimated, one man's blood would have been poured through the veins of 1,015,302 people.

What would be the proportion if they were to go back to 1000 A. D.?

Let those who make pretensions to blue blood cast their eyes over this table:

Parents	2
Grandparents	4
Great (twice) grandparents	16
Great (3) grandparents	64
Great (4) grandparents	256
Great (5) grandparents	1,024
Great (6) grandparents	4,096
Great (7) grandparents	16,384
Great (8) grandparents	65,536
Great (9) grandparents	262,144
Great (10) grandparents	1,048,576
Great (11) grandparents	4,194,304
Great (12) grandparents	16,777,216
Great (13) grandparents	67,100,864
Great (14) grandparents	268,403,456
Great (15) grandparents	1,073,613,824
Great (16) grandparents	4,294,455,296
Great (17) grandparents	17,177,821,184
Great (18) grandparents	68,711,284,736
Great (19) grandparents	274,845,138,944
Great (20) grandparents	1,099,380,555,776
Great (21) grandparents	4,397,522,223,104
Great (22) grandparents	17,590,088,912,416
Great (23) grandparents	69,960,355,649,664
Great (24) grandparents	279,841,422,598,656
Great (25) grandparents	1,119,365,690,394,624
Great (26) grandparents	4,477,462,761,578,112
Great (27) grandparents	17,910,170,646,312,448
Great (28) grandparents	71,640,682,589,249,728
Great (29) grandparents	286,562,730,356,998,976
Great (30) grandparents	1,146,250,921,427,195,328
Great (31) grandparents	4,585,003,685,708,781,248
Great (32) grandparents	18,340,015,142,831,129,932
Great (33) grandparents	73,360,060,571,324,519,728
Great (34) grandparents	293,440,242,285,300,079,104
Great (35) grandparents	1,173,760,969,142,120,031,680
Great (36) grandparents	4,695,043,876,568,800,126,656
Great (37) grandparents	18,780,175,506,271,360,506,624
Great (38) grandparents	75,120,702,025,085,440,202,608
Great (39) grandparents	299,682,808,100,341,760,810,560
Great (40) grandparents	1,198,731,232,401,367,043,242,496
Great (41) grandparents	4,795,017,321,605,468,173,297,920
Great (42) grandparents	19,180,073,288,216,726,973,199,808
Great (43) grandparents	76,720,293,152,866,907,191,199,808
Great (44) grandparents	306,881,172,651,467,628,764,799,808
Great (45) grandparents	1,227,524,730,605,870,515,059,199,808
Great (46) grandparents	4,910,099,322,423,488,062,023,999,808
Great (47) grandparents	19,640,393,296,929,552,088,095,999,808
Great (48) grandparents	78,561,573,195,718,208,352,383,999,808
Great (49) grandparents	314,246,292,782,872,833,409,535,999,808
Great (50) grandparents	1,256,985,171,131,131,333,616,174,399,808
Great (51) grandparents	5,027,940,684,525,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (52) grandparents	20,111,762,737,013,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (53) grandparents	80,447,050,948,053,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (54) grandparents	321,788,203,792,213,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (55) grandparents	1,287,153,215,168,853,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (56) grandparents	5,148,612,660,715,533,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (57) grandparents	20,594,450,642,862,133,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (58) grandparents	82,377,802,571,449,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (59) grandparents	329,511,210,285,797,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (60) grandparents	1,318,044,841,143,197,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (61) grandparents	5,312,179,364,572,789,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (62) grandparents	21,248,717,462,911,155,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (63) grandparents	85,000,908,171,646,221,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (64) grandparents	340,003,632,686,585,685,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (65) grandparents	1,360,014,530,746,742,274,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (66) grandparents	5,440,058,121,507,777,112,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (67) grandparents	21,760,232,486,231,111,112,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (68) grandparents	87,040,930,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (69) grandparents	348,163,720,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (70) grandparents	1,392,654,880,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (71) grandparents	5,570,619,520,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (72) grandparents	22,282,478,080,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (73) grandparents	89,130,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (74) grandparents	356,520,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (75) grandparents	1,426,080,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (76) grandparents	5,704,320,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (77) grandparents	22,817,280,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (78) grandparents	91,269,120,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (79) grandparents	365,076,480,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (80) grandparents	1,460,306,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (81) grandparents	5,841,224,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (82) grandparents	23,364,896,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (83) grandparents	93,459,584,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (84) grandparents	373,838,720,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (85) grandparents	1,495,355,200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (86) grandparents	5,981,420,800,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (87) grandparents	23,925,683,200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (88) grandparents	95,702,732,800,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (89) grandparents	382,810,931,200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (90) grandparents	1,531,243,724,800,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (91) grandparents	6,124,974,979,200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (92) grandparents	24,499,903,916,800,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (93) grandparents	97,999,615,667,200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (94) grandparents	391,998,462,668,800,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (95) grandparents	1,567,993,850,675,200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (96) grandparents	6,271,975,402,700,800,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (97) grandparents	25,087,901,610,723,200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (98) grandparents	100,351,606,442,892,800,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (99) grandparents	401,406,425,771,571,200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808
Great (100) grandparents	1,605,625,703,086,304,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,333,333,333,616,174,399,808



Helen Playing Solitaire. She "Receives" a Friend's Question by Placing Her Fingers on the Lady's Lips.

MISS DAISY BARBEE, LAWYER, WON HER SUIT.

WHERE THE CHAMPION OARSMAN GETS THE POWER THAT WINS.

TRAINING A DOG.

Expert Rucco Gives Some Points on Elementary Canine Education.

ANY dog is good, as any dog lover knows, but a dog that can perform a number of little tricks is more fun than one that cannot. Now, there is one man who knows all there is to know about dog training, so the Sunday Post-Dispatch requested Alphonse Rucco, owner of the clever dogs Poppy and Pansie to tell how the ordinary dog lover can with little trouble teach the household dog to do pretty tricks.

M. Rucco has not only made his own dogs perform some marvelous feats, but he has also taught a number of smart people on the other side, Lady Rothschild among them, to educate their own pets. So he knows all about it, and this is what he says:

"When I speak of training a pet dog I mean it to be educated to do whatever it is told, like a child, without raising the voice or threatening or making any sign. My dogs paid no attention to angry tones. When I wish them to do anything I simply say in a quiet tone: 'Poppy, dance a waltz with Pansie, please,' or whatever it is, and they will do it at once.

"In training a dog it should be borne in mind that every step is educating it to use its brain faculties. It is not necessary that your pet dog be of any particular breed. Any intelligent dog can be taught tricks. In the first place you turn your back on the dog, or get behind it, where it cannot see you, and speak in a quick, sharp tone. If the dog pricks up its ears or turns its head it shows it is intelligent.

"A stupid dog will never do that. A dog that tosses its head and wags its tail when spoken to is intelligent. I never look at the shape of the dog's head, for I do not believe there is any material difference in heads of a stupid dog and an intelligent one.

"It is the popular belief that a cur is easier to train than a thoroughbred. This may be true when cruelty is used, but in humane education the thoroughbred is the better subject. A cur will stand whipping and forget it, but a thoroughbred will not. Never even speak angrily to a good dog.

"The first thing a dog should learn is obedience. Say 'Come here, Fido,' in as kind a tone as if speaking to a child. It is easy enough to make a dog 'come here' if you make threats or stamp your foot or offer it sugar, but true training consists in having a dog come because it is told to do so. If your dog is slow in coming tie a long string around his neck. After calling 'Come here, Fido,' gently draw the string toward you. Never give a dog sweets for obeying. No reward is better for the dog than a gentle pat on the side, with which a dog feels amply rewarded.

"Have a place in the house for the pet dog, a place which it will look upon as its own. In this way a dog can be found at any time, and is more likely to be cleanly. 'Go away to your nest' and 'Go and lie down, Fido,' are easily taught a dog as soon as it has learned to 'come here.' The most stubborn dog in my experience has always proved to be the best performer eventually. So, have patience. The next thing to teach the dog is to jump over a cane or a parasol. First place the cane about the level of the dog's head, between the dog and yourself, say, 'Jump, Fido,' lower the stick quickly and say 'No, Fido,' and if it will not jump so high, lower the stick a little. Have the dog jump repeatedly, each time raising the stick a trifle, so that in a week or two it will jump over a cane raised three and four times its own height. Should the dog at first show indications of preferring to go under the cane, lower the stick quickly and say 'No, Fido.' When a dog is thus told that it cannot go under the cane it will go over.

"It is impossible to make a dog do anything until it knows how. To make a dog sit up, first place it against a wall and tell it to 'Sit up, Fido,' and hold its front legs up. Every time it ducks its head check it under the chin and say 'Sit up, Fido,' calling it by its name. In time it will sit up without the wall at its back.

"I have thrown a few hints and whoever follows these instructions will be surprised at the results of his labors. After a while the dog will begin to do tricks it has never been taught to do, and once five or six feats are taught to a dog, others even if more difficult, will suggest themselves and be easily performed."

MERE TONE
WITHOUT
SENTIMENT
VALUELESS.

A Study of Edward Ten Eyck, the

American Boy Who Leads Them All.

BIG JIM M'INDOO.

Amazing Youngster a Giant at Eighteen and Still Growing.

IN Watowan County, Minn., is a youth who is prepared to play the part of the beanstalk in any realistic production of Jack and the Beanstalk that may be put on the stage. He is now 6 feet 10 inches high, and he keeps ascending at the rate of half an inch a month.

At Madelia, his home, he is known as James McIndoo, but colloquially he is spoken of as "Our Rising Young Man." He will be 19 years old next July. Up to the time he was 15 he was of ordinary height and bulk. Now he is a mammoth, weighing 310 pounds. During these four years he has accumulated 153 pounds and has shot up 24 inches higher.

His feet are 3 inches more than a foot in length and of remarkable breadth. He wears a No. 24 shoe. It takes a calfskin of pretty large size to make them, and there are no "leavings" worth speaking of when the cobbler gets through. He wears No. 8 hat, although his head seems disproportionately small for a chap of such gigantic frame. His hands are like hams. One blow of one of them smashes an ordinary kitchen table to toothpick splinters.

The boy is very powerful, and more than once he has supported the body of a heavy farm cart when a wheel has been taken off to grease the axle, but just bracing his hands on his knees and holding the axle on his shoulder. When he was sixteen he lifted 1100 pounds, and he laughs when visitors tell about the strength tests of the strong men of Harvard and Yale.

One playful exercise he likes is to swing buckets full of water, one in each hand, like an Indian club swinger. Horsehoofed he twists up like hairpins. In a test the other day he spanned with one hand 134 inches. Taking hold of a tree with one hand he can hold a team of horses with the other and make them rear up on their hind legs at the word "Go!" while he refuses to budge one inch under the strain.

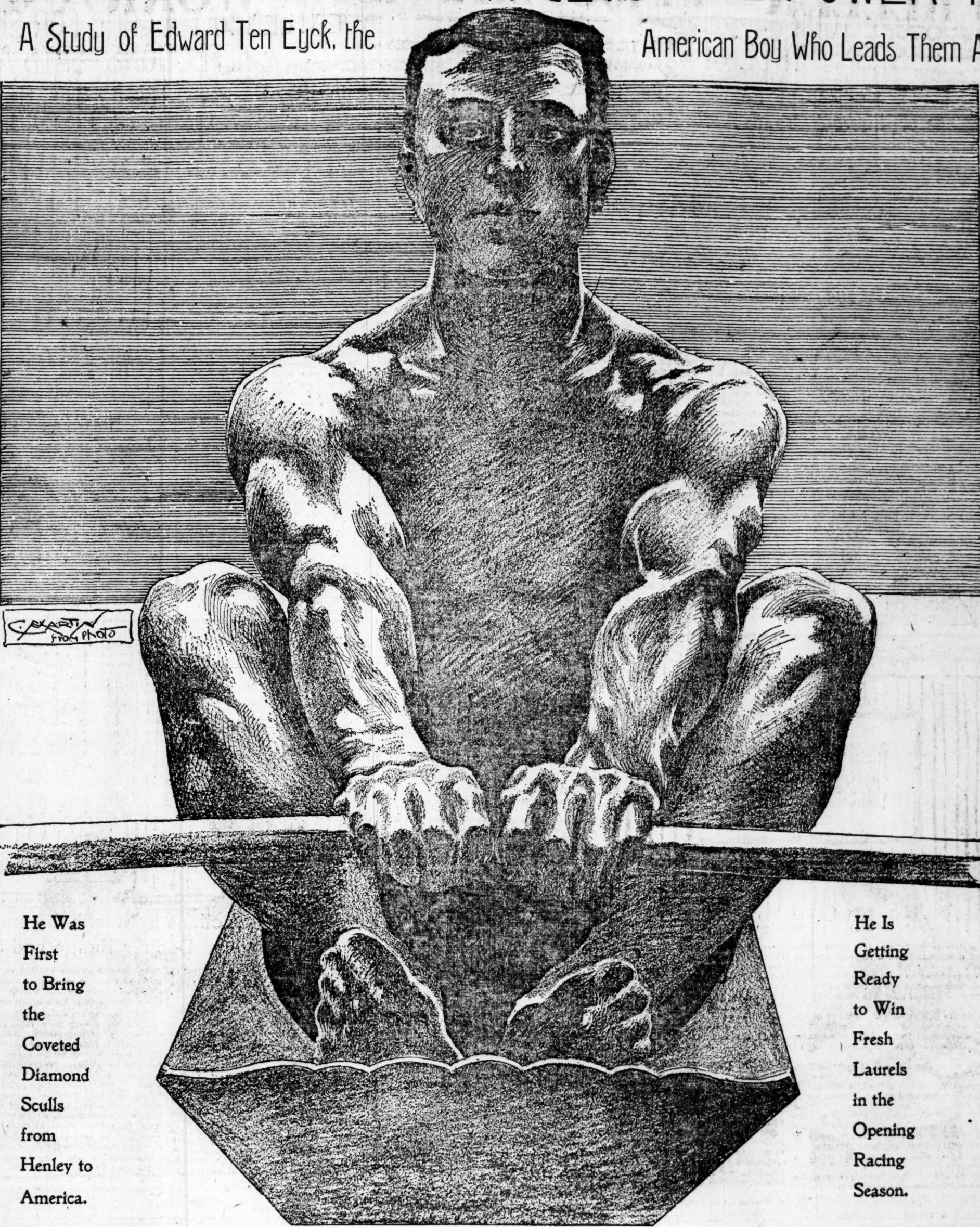
He is in perfect health and as jolly and good-natured as can be. He eats more than a 1500 pound ox. Whenever he wants a drink of water he takes up a gallon pail and drains every drop from it. He has no particular appetite for anything stronger, so his capacity for cider, brandy and soda and Manhattan cocktails cannot be estimated, but he has been known to sit down on a bench and eat a ten-pound basket full of grapes and ask for more. Recently he ate twenty-three large apples for dessert, saying he wasn't hungry before he sat down.

He is pretty well formed, and, except for his height, does not look abnormally large. His intellect is not as gigantic as his stature, but he is nobody's fool. He has a good head for mechanics. He can take a clock to pieces, or a watch, clean it and repair it and put it together again so that it will "keep time." This has endeared him to his country mates, and they often come to Jimmy McIndoo to have this or that thing "inkered up," and the boy always obliges when he can. His very good nature has made him sometimes the butt of practical jokes. Sometimes he is able to turn the laugh on the perpetrators, and this tickles him immensely.

One day a couple of farm hands thought it would be funny to confine Jimmy in the corn crib. They wedged the door shut and put a couple of logs, backed by a big rock, in front of the structure. As soon as Jimmy perceived his fix he tramped over the corn cobs, and bracing himself against two joists calmly lifted the roof off the crib and crawled out. Then for revenge he took the farm hands by the nape of the neck and marched them off to the watering trough and ducked them simultaneously till they yelled for mercy.

He has made a rude violin, and can extract some music from it, so that he is in lively demand at this season to play at country dances. Once a couple of county champion dancers tried to tire him out, but Jimmy sawed away for forty minutes, and the jig petered out. He says he will try to learn the cornet, and then, unless a steam calliope is introduced in Watowan County as a rival, he can get a rest between meals. He doesn't think a mill whistle could touch him when he learns the hang of the cornet. He has not ridden a bicycle, but he intends to this summer. What he could do on the track no man could tell. His parents are Americans and not above the ordinary size and bulk.

ATTENTION
MUST BE PAID
TO NATURAL
EXPRESSION.



He Was
First
to Bring
the
Coveted
Diamond
Sculs
from
Henley to
America.

He Is
Getting
Ready
to Win
Fresh
Laurels
in the
Opening
Racing
Season.

IF American pride and Yankee curiosity make you want to know why Edward H. Ten Eyck is the greatest oarsman, the accompanying picture will inform you. It is certainly a magnificent study of power in action, of youthful vigor, of perfect adaptation of a man to his task. The rowing season is near at hand. College crews will soon be on the water. Beautiful Lake Quinsigamond, in Worcester, Mass., where the American champion learned to win, and where he will bring himself to still greater perfection the coming season, will soon be released from the clutch of winter and send back from its ripples the rays of the sun of spring.

Ten Eyck has always been a faithful worker, but it would be the part of ignorance to attribute the splendid physique here portrayed to the young man's own efforts. Dr. Holmes was once asked when the education of a child should begin, and he replied: "A hundred years before he is born."

Ned Ten Eyck's training as an oarsman began before the war, though he is not yet 20. His grandfather was a champion long before the present racing boat was dreamed of. He and his brother used to row together in a Whitehall boat, and beat everything afloat.

James Ten Eyck, father of the present champion, was a duplication of his own father, and he handed down to Ned the same splendid physical powers. No eye could mistake the similarity of the three men. It is said that Grandfather Ten Eyck and his brother in the Whitehall boat already mentioned never met defeat. Competition in these days is too sharp for any man to enjoy the ever green palm of constant victory. James Ten Eyck's colors were lowered many times, but he was always recognized as a great oarsman.

It is believed by most experts that Ned, the youngster, is the best of the family. He has excellent intelligence,

exceptional coolness and unbounded endurance. When he won the Diamond Sculls at Henley last summer there was much talk of "professionalism" in the English sporting papers. His treatment by many English writers was grossly unfair, and the palpable result of envy and prejudice. Nevertheless he made a fine impression upon all who met him, and his great ability conquered the adverse feeling of the throng that saw the races.

The first race that Ten Eyck ever won was the junior single sculls in the New England Amateur Rowing Association regatta in 1886. In the fall of the following year he won the senior single in the regatta of the same association. His first really sensational performance was the breaking of the record on the Saratoga course in August, 1888, when he covered the distance in 9m. 55s.

The rowing world looks forward to seeing Ned Ten Eyck break some records the coming season.

THE SECOND TALK ON SINGING BY MME. GADSKI.

GOOD morning! Let us see how you sing. I really think it is the most important thing for you to do one is almost as important as the other. Have you ever watched a singer making the most unpleasant facial contortions while emitting the tone? That is not good singing, even if the voice is strong, sweet and clear. A good voice is, of course, a most important quality for a singer, but it is not the only one. People listen not alone to the tone, but to the sentiment expressed. It is impossible to sing sympathetically without feeling the emotion and how it is possible to feel tenderness, for example, when the face and body are strained in tense positions, expressive of nothing so much as physical discomfort?

Granting even that the singer is in sympathy with her song, unless she has the power of controlling her muscles so that they will also work in harmony and express to the beholder the same sentiment as that to which he is listening, then the work is unsatisfactory and the performance poor.

An object lesson is the only clear and perfect way by which ideas can be imparted. There is a growing demand for illustration. Children openly express what older persons instinctively feel. Pictures are wanted. That is why the drama is the

most satisfactory form of presenting a literary work. It is why the opera has precedence over concert singing. The eye as well as the ear should be satisfied. The face should mirror the sentiment.

On the other hand, this should not be overdone. A singer should not overact. By no expression or action should the performer distract from the perfect harmony. Any one quality brought into undue prominence dulls the perception of the other and the result is unbalanced.

Just as soon as the singer by some peculiarity diverts the attention of the spectator to herself, the composer is defrauded, the performance is imperfect and the result is vague dissatisfaction, which surely reacts upon the singer.

The singer, as an individual, is of very little interest to the audience. It is not you, dear girl, that the public cares anything about. It is simply and entirely the satisfactory manner, or the reverse, in which you interpret the theme which it wishes to hear. If you subordinate yourself and make yourself simply an accomplished interpreter, then you have done well and your work—as work, remember—has been done.

So then, forget yourself and labor assiduously to bend every faculty toward attaining that pliability which is the basis of all expression.

Much is included under this head. There is the matter of enunciation, for instance, of which we shall speak at length later on.

If the singer is careless and slovenly in speech, the production is not good, however beautiful the voice. More is due the composer and more is due the listener. Remember, that it is not your voice alone that the public has come to hear, but to behold and comprehend a finished production of some worthy work.

The tongue, the teeth, the lips, the eyes—the whole being, in fact—should be subservient to the best expression of the thought in the song. That is what is meant by good singing.

To begin at the foundation. The singer should first of all be natural. She should open her mouth and sing as freely as she would breathe. There should be no strained expression, but, on the contrary, a look of enjoyment and contentment, which will be perfectly natural if the performer is singing correctly and has the true singing spirit.

Therefore, every muscle in the body should be relaxed and at rest. If by a wrong system of practice the muscles of the face have become strained and stiff, falling into unnatural positions as soon as the mouth is opened to sing, then this bad habit must be counteracted; the muscles must be re-

laxed and an easy flexibility attained before any expression can be attempted.

Look at yourself in this mirror. Now sing! Open your mouth freely and naturally. Singing is not such a serious matter, dear girl. It is something to make you glad.

Ah! That is better. As the photographer says, "look pleasant." You never realized how strange you looked when you sang, did you?

Now, the face has a natural expression and looks happier, but, my dear, why tighten and bring into ugly prominence the cords of the neck?

Relax, relax, relax! Then build with flexible action. The principles laid down by the old mother, Delarte, were in this respect altogether admirable. Now, sing the scale for me while I place my fingers on your neck and try to subdue those unsightly muscles.

Let all your energy, all your strength, go toward the production of tone. Don't uselessly expend vital force in unnecessary gymnastics.

The singer should not be conscious of special breath taking. She should breathe as naturally in singing as in talking.

As I have said before, the development of the voice must come slowly and patiently, my dear girl. You must have patience, my dear girl.

We will begin gently and work in a small compass, by degrees this will increase and that bugbear of most singing teachers—the change of registers—will be accomplished naturally and without break.

A singer who breathes easily and naturally, whose voice is even throughout the registers, who has a flexible larynx, elastic glottis and well developed vocal cords, and who, moreover, is mentally, morally and physically in sympathy with her work will find that her voice will stand an extraordinary amount of wear and tear, outlasting a hundred suddenly developed voices.

Do not be concerned over the placing of your voice. Nature will tell you in good time, if you have studied properly, where your voice belongs. Begin about the middle of your voice and gradually increase the compass.

Very good! Be careful, little one, not to brace the body for the effort. Hold the position erect, but free and flexible. Let yourself go with the tone. Be very careful, my dear, to pronounce distinctly every syllable that you utter. Your voice should not become a soulless machine. There is a thought and then give it utterance, so that others will understand the sentiment both by words and music.

And this brings us to the study of the voice. It is only half music to be sung well. Perhaps your execution may be good, but unless the intelligence and feeling are back of the notes the performance will be cold and colorless.

Feel yourself the sentiments which you wish to express. Your emotion will give color and quality to the voice while showing the hidden meaning of the words. Mechanical singing is but half development. The more expression you put into your singing the more vocal faculties you will develop.

Remember, little one, there is still another division to be made. You may sing correctly, perhaps you may actually feel the emotions described, but it is quite another thing to be able to let those emotions give character to your voice. There is tone-character as well as tone-color. This is the highest form of emotional expression. Study and keep on studying. Feel, then try to make your voice express what you feel.

It is wonderful what mechanical resources the voice will develop by the utterances of expression. Think beautiful thoughts and they will show in your face and actions.

Express an emotion and you will acquire an added ease of expression and a more perfect voice development.

Practice for me, my dear girl, and let me see how you get on. Try, my dear girl, and let me see how you get on.

THE DOCTOR'S PAGE.

WITH THE PHONENDOSCOPE YOUR DIGESTION MAY BE OBSERVED.

Marvelous Improvement on the Stethoscope Enables Scientists to Follow the Operations of Internal Organs Accurately.

THE phonendoscope, an instrument for studying the condition of the internal organs of the human body, is declared by physicians to be a tremendous advance on the old stethoscope.

The phonendoscope conveys to the physician the sounds made by the internal organs, thus telling him whether they are healthy or not.

By its aid he can not only ascertain the condition of an organ, but trace its shape. It has been discovered with the phonendoscope that the stomach assumes a different form when filled with different kinds of food and drink.

The rapidity with which various kinds of food and drink are digested can also be studied accurately with the phonendoscope. The instrument is the invention of Drs. Bianchi and Bazzoli of France.

The instrument consists of a stem of metal ending in a flat button of ebonite. This stem receives the vibrations and transmits them to a first disk of ebonite, strong enough not to yield to the pressure of the stem when it is applied to the body.

The first disk is in contact with a second, also of ebonite, but much thinner and vibrating easily. This thin disk is inclosed in a case of metal of the thickness of a heavy watch. Between the disk and this mass of metal is an air chamber. The noise produced by the disk is condensed by the metal walls of this chamber and carried to the orifice of exit, which passes through the metallic mass and is divided into two openings, in which are fixed the hearing tubes.

Let us suppose now that a physician wishes to examine the heart. He selects a point on the chest, where the heart is in direct contact with the thoracic wall. This selection is important, for if some organ, a part of the lungs for instance, should be interposed between the heart and the wall, the instrument would not receive the vibrations produced by the heart alone. These would be interrupted in a great measure by the lungs.

Use of the Instrument.

He places the button of the stem on the point selected, he holds this perpendicularly against the thoracic wall and presses on the skin with it. With the second finger of the right hand remaining free, he presses the skin toward the organ to be examined, and rubs with the end of his finger. The organ underneath begins to vibrate, these vibrations which the ear would not receive, are transmitted to the phonendoscope, which condenses and enlarges them and sends an intense noise into the acoustic tubes. The interposition of another organ diminishes the intensity of the noise without extinguishing them. Thus if a portion of the lungs comes between the heart and the finger, the latter still causes the heart to vibrate through the lungs. Every organ which possesses direct contact with the external envelope of the body, if only at one spot, will furnish its indications on the skin in this manner. In this way one can draw the outlines of an organ by means of a colored pencil.

Another advantage of the phonendoscope is that it can be heard by many persons at the same time, a great advantage in clinical instruction. With the phonendoscope one can hear the organs live and move. All our organs, in fact, are in a state of perpetual movement. Their position differs according as the person is upright, lying down or in any other position. In order to obtain comparative results phonendoscope examinations are usually practiced on a person standing upright.

In order to illustrate the great practical usefulness of this invention details are given here of the results of examinations of the stomach under various conditions.

An Error of Anatomists.

Up to now the treatises on anatomy have ascribed to the stomach the form which it possesses in the corpse. This is largely erroneous. It was impossible to outline it on the living person. Tradition was especially powerless to trace the lower part of this organ when full of food.

Now by means of the phonendoscope it is learned that the stomach is much larger in a vertical direction than the anatomists thought it to be. It stretches much farther in this direction when it receives food.

Let us suppose that a man drinks a glass of water. It was formerly believed that this water did not stay in the stomach. There existed, it was said, a special bundle or fascia of muscular fibers called by French anatomists the *cravat of Stuebel*, the contraction of which caused the liquid to pass directly from the esophagus into the intestines. This is quite wrong, the cravat of Stuebel no longer exists, the phonendoscope proves that the stomach holds liquids like solid foods.

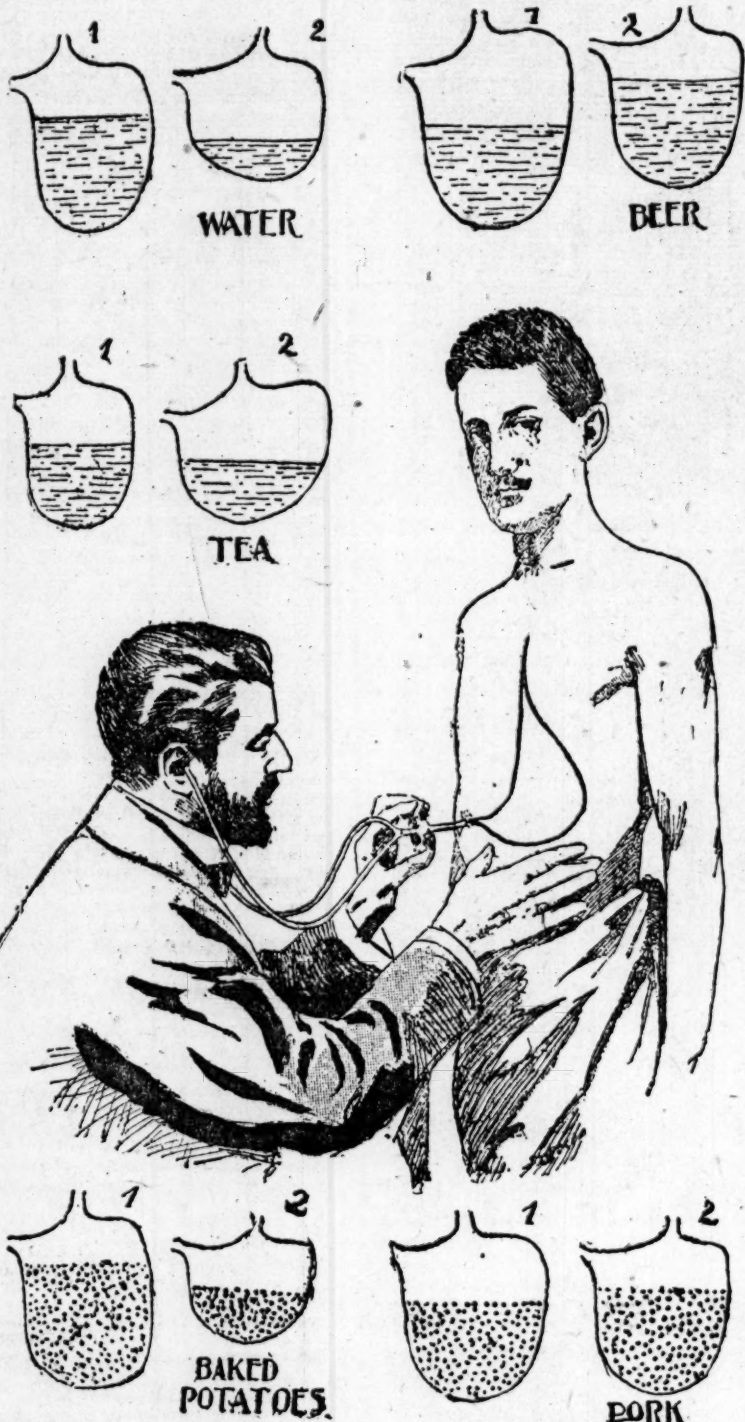
In order to empty itself, the stomach rises and becomes larger crosswise. The level of the liquid rises until it reaches the pyloric orifice. The liquid then empties itself in an intermittent fashion, as the bottom of the stomach rises. It is distressing and unhealthy to have the stomach too long and too heavily loaded with liquids or solids.

By means of the phonendoscope, Drs. Bianchi and Conte have studied the same stomach—first, when empty; second, at the moment of receiving a glass of liquid, and third, two hours after receiving this.

Influence of Water.

When the empty stomach received 18 ounces of water its lower part was elongated like a sack, and assumed a vertical diameter. Two hours afterward, the stomach was partly empty, and had resumed almost its first form.

When a similar quantity of salt water was put into the stomach the effect was entirely different. The organ was dilated and the space filled by the gas was still larger than that filled by the liquid. It required far



HOW FOOD AFFECTS THE SIZE OF THE STOMACH, AS THE PHONENDOSCOPE REVEALS IT.

more time to empty, and two hours afterward it still contained a large quantity of liquid.

Beer produced an even greater dilatation. The enormous stomachs of those who drink large quantities of beer have often been observed.

Nutritive liquids, such as milk and chocolate, were disposed of very rapidly. Two hours afterward the stomach was smaller and contained but a slight quantity of liquids.

Wine was also disposed of quite quickly. This is because the stomach contracts when irritated by alcohol. This rapid contraction explains the revival of the appetite under the influence of alcoholic drinks. On the other hand, drinks which give off a large quantity of gas appease hunger by dilating the stomach. Soup soothes the pangs of hunger and seems to nourish, but the lack of solid food soon brings back the sensation of hunger.

Warm and aromatic beverages are the ones which the stomach digests most easily. In this class are included coffee and tea. Two hours after drinking each of these the stomach of the man experimented on was contracted and contained only a small quantity of the liquid.

The conclusions of the doctors concerning drink may be summed up as follows: Drink ordinary water.

Aerated Water is Bad.

Do not injure your stomach with aerated liquids. They have usurped their reputation of being digestive beverages. They are only so in certain cases of disease, of which a physician only can judge.

It must not be supposed that all dilatation or enlargement of the stomach is undesirable. It is a natural function during eating. Excessive dilatation and retention of food are both injurious. At first they cause a feeling of oppression, and eventually those acute pains associated with acute indigestion. A person with a weak stomach needs food that he can digest quickly.

The digestibility of many kinds of food has been studied by means of the phonendoscope. The results largely confirm facts already known, but they give added weight to them.

Of the different kinds of meats, venison that has been well kept is, in its season, perhaps the most digestible. A meal of broiled venison steak was completely digested in an hour and a half, a shorter time was required by any other meat.

Mutton, of a proper age, that has hung for a sufficient length of time, is scarcely

inferior in digestibility to venison. Beef ranks next to mutton. Lamb and veal are less digestible than mutton or beef, and veal is less readily digested than lamb.

Of all the meats in ordinary use, pork is the most refractory to the gastric juices. Contrary to what holds with regard to beef and mutton, the sucking pig is more digestible than pork. The fat of meats generally and all variety of fatty matters are difficult of assimilation.

Fats Should Be Salted.

All fats form an exception to the fact that meat is rendered more indigestible by salting. They have little water to lose and their texture cannot consequently become consolidated. Fat pork is even rendered more digestible by salting. One man digested recently salted pork when raw or broiled in from three to three and one-quarter hours. The same article fried cooked four hours and one-half hours for its reduction, while fresh pork, fat and lean, required five and one-fourth hours. On the other hand, boiled fresh beef, with a little salt, was digested in two and three-fourth hours, while cold salted beef required four and one-fourth hours when dressed in the same manner.

Fish is a digestible variety of food. The dry white sorts, cod, haddock, bass, etc., are the most digestible; while the richer kinds, salmon, shad, mackerel, eels, etc., are less apt to agree with the stomach. A man digested boiled or fried salmon trout in one and one-half hours, boiled dried cod in two hours, fried catfish in 3 hours and 30 minutes and boiled pickled salmon in four hours.

Boil Your Milk.

Milk, the only food during the earlier months of infancy, contains from 12 to 13 per cent of solid matter, about one-half of what is contained in flesh. It is poorer in nitrogenous and richer in carbonaceous food. Its ash furnishes but 0.47 per cent of iron, while those of flesh and wheat yield 1 per cent. It is not digested as quickly as would be supposed, and in this respect has the advantage of unboiled. One required two hours, the other 2½, to convert into chyme.

Vegetables were found to be digestible in proportion to their tenderness and the readiness with which they can be broken up into pulp. The potato is one of the most valuable of the nutritious vegetables. The doctors found that potatoes roasted and baked were disposed of more rapidly than when boiled. The former took 2½ hours to be converted into chyme, the latter an hour longer.

HEADACHES.

How Sufferers Can Avoid and Cure Them.

By the Sunday Post-Dispatch Doctor.

THERE are several kinds of headaches. In the great majority of cases the pain is due to what doctors call functional derangement, by which is meant the imperfect working of certain organs of the body, stomach, eye, kidneys, etc. Not having a sufficient amount of red corpuscles in the blood—lips pale and the skin having a waxy look—which trouble is called anemia, comes in this class, since the blood is properly an organ; also, the various forms of blood poisoning.

It must be remembered that blood poisoning may be of a very mild, as well as of a dangerous type. Taking too much medicine, breathing impure air, not keeping the skin clean and its pores free of the waste matter that clogs them, all produce mild forms of blood poisoning, and often severe forms of headache. The other cause of headaches, which is a very rare one, however, is diseased tissue within the skull itself. The pain from this cause is usually constant. Though from time to time it may vary in intensity, the patient is seldom entirely free from it. Headaches from other causes frequently last a long time, but they come and go, and have not the steady character which points to diseased brain tissue, such as tumor and abscess, and to inflammation of the membranes covering the brain—meningitis.

Medicine is a mixed up sort of an affair. If you have a headache of this kind it may be due to this cause, but may not. At any rate, if you have it, lose no time in consulting a good doctor.

By other symptoms, for instance, if the retina of the eye shows inflammation, he can make sure whether the cause be organic disease. The most important thing in the treatment of anything is to know the cause. It would be absurd to treat a headache caused by abscess of the brain in the same way as one caused by eating too much mince pie. Better by far have no treatment at all than bad treatment.

To give an example, and a very common example, of bad treatment: A person has headache for years, goes to a doctor, perhaps and combinations of drugs, the stomach is kept constantly upset, digestion perhaps ruined, the headaches persist—possibly grow worse—a new doctor is tried, who gives no medicine at all, which is better, but the headaches get better, quacks do tried, the varying advice of a hundred and one different friends is tried—still no improvement. Finally the person consults a physician who, beside knowing a thing or two, has common sense. He says, perhaps, you need glasses, and it turns out you do need them. Glasses are prescribed by a good oculist, the headaches grow gradually better, and at last disappear. And this might just as well have happened at the beginning, and all that suffering of years, not to speak of money, wasted in doctoring, hearing, and the sort of thing, could have been avoided. This is not an overdrawn case. In fact, it has occurred so often that the first thing many physicians say upon meeting a patient who has had stubborn attacks of headaches, is: "Get your eyes examined." It might be well to say in any case, in the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; but here also it must be remembered that even when one needs them it is better to wear no glasses at all than to wear those which are not the exactly proper ones.

In treating headaches, therefore (as in everything else when possible) remove the cause, if the cause cannot be determined do nothing, except through food, exercise, bathing, etc., improve the general health. As may be seen, in order to discover the cause of a headache, the physician must know a thing or two and at the same time has common sense is necessary. The ordinary person could never make the fine distinctions which are sometimes so important. In the great majority of cases, however, the cause is not a serious one, and the headache is a mere nuisance, nearly anyone can make a shrewd guess, particularly if he, or she, should have recently indulged in say ice cream and mackerel. Headaches of this class and of some others may be prevented. Prevent them by cleanliness, which means a warm bath at least twice a week—plain, wholesome food, plenty of fresh air in one's living apartments, and enough exercise each day in the fresh air outside to slightly tire one, is good preventive treatment for any kind of headache.

Other advice than this it is hardly wise to give, except that very severe pain is often relieved by applying cloths wrung out in water as hot as can be borne.

There is an interesting class of cases which may be called "headaches of the nervous system." Persons afflicted with these are habitually gloomy and those whose brains are overworked, although occasionally the peculiar sensations occur in combination with the ordinary downright ache which afflicts others. The sensations are vividly described. Frequently there is a sense of pressure, as if the top or sides of the skull were being forced in. Sometimes there is a feeling of expansion, as if the top of the skull were being lifted. A very common sensation is a crackling feeling within the skull, as though something had broken, followed often by a curious sense of emptiness and lightness. These sensations are always aggravated by the person's thinking of them. The treatment, therefore, would be to try not to think of them, and to tone up the nervous system.

Dr. Max C. Starkloff, Health Commissioner of the city, was asked what he thought of the surprising figures which showed so large a proportion of the insane to be in domestic service.

"Viewing the figures given from this single asylum it should be remembered that the people who seek admission to public institutions are usually poor. Just as domestic service holds a large proportion of the male inmates, so a large majority of the women inmates are day laborers. Persons who are able to pay to private institutions, I don't think you will find any servant girls in St. Vincent's, because they have not the means to pay for the special attention to be had in that place.

"But, conceding for the sake of argument that a majority of women in the insane asylums are from domestic service, I can readily understand it. If a serving woman becomes ill she has none of the advantages of rest, which fall to the lot of all other women.

Their work cannot be stopped on account of ordinary complaints and they go on with their service when every law of health demands they should take a day off."

"Isolation Develops the Spirit of Brooding."

"Through forced neglect and inattention, strain upon the vital forces, constant con-

Pneumonia Contagious Among Children.

"PNEUMONIA is contagious among children," said Dr. N. C. Shannahan.

"This is a peculiar fact which my personal experience has verified. The reason for it is unaccountable. I am making a study of the matter now. I have handled probably 40 cases of pneumonia so far this winter. Three-fourths were children under 10 years of age. Close investigation revealed the fact that they had contracted the disease while visiting sick companions. It may be that a child's lungs are not strong, and therefore they are more susceptible to disease."

ROENTGEN RAY A CURE FOR SKIN AFFECTIONS, SAYS A ST. LOUIS DOCTOR.

If the Ray Destroyed Healthy Skin, He Argued, It Might Destroy Disease and Prove His Theory.

DR. AUGUST SCHMIDT of 2106 South Broadway claims he can cure all manner of skin diseases and remove hair from the face by means of the Roentgen ray.

His discovery is recent and like many great discoveries was made by accident.

Dr. Schmidt has been a student of electricity ever since he entered a university at Berlin, Germany, 16 years ago. After being graduated there he went to New York and there resumed his investigations. Six years ago he came to St. Louis. Electricity was still his hobby.

Now, at the age of 33 years, he believes he has made a discovery that will be of incalculable benefit to science.

Ever since the advent of the X-ray, two years ago, Dr. Schmidt has been experimenting with it and has had occasion to use it frequently in his practice.

After having taken a photograph with the X-ray he observed that a part of the outer skin would peel off of his hands, and that numerous small cracks would appear in his finger nails.

For a long time these facts puzzled him. Then the idea struck him that the intensity of the light killed the epidermis, and that if the hand were exposed to the light long enough the skin, and perhaps, the flesh, would be destroyed entirely.

The question then arose: If the X-ray will destroy healthy skin, why will it not destroy that which is unhealthy?

Dr. Schmidt determined to experiment. The next occasion he had to treat a person afflicted in this manner he obtained his permission to test the efficacy of the X-ray.

He prepared a rubber plate (lead may also be used) and placed it in a position to cover all the parts not afflicted.

Then he placed the X-ray machine in readiness, only a foot away, and set it in operation.

The powerful light was reflected from the platinum plate within the tube and reflected with full force on the afflicted epidermis.

It is held in this position from 10 to 20 minutes, according to the degree of the affection.

After the first application Dr. Schmidt says a radical change is apparent.

The operation is repeated until the patient is cured.

Dr. Schmidt asserts that the most virulent case of skin disease can be cured by this simple operation, wholly external, without other treatment.

On the day following his first experiment in this line, several weeks ago, the doctor noticed that his hair commenced to fall out.



DR. AUGUST SCHMIDT.

Reasoning from his former experience with his hand, he concluded that this loss of hair was due to the effects of the powerful X-ray.

He tested the power of the light to destroy hair, and found that it could do so easily.

This suggested another idea, which he was not slow to act upon.

If the X-ray could destroy hair which was necessary to preserve one's manly beauty, he inquired of himself, why could it not be used to remove that which was objectionable?

In pursuance of this idea Dr. Schmidt prepared a face mask. He determined to use it for the purpose of removing the hair

which is sometimes embarrassingly prominent on a woman's upper lip.

It was not long before he had a patient, in the person of a lady prominent in South Side society.

He adjusted the mask so that it covered everything but her upper lip and then turned on the light of the ray.

The lip was exposed about seven minutes. The hair fell out promptly next day, and the doctor believes it will never appear again.

A small amount of skin came off with it, but the lady's beauty was in no way endangered, and she expresses herself as being entirely satisfied with the result of the operation.

SIXTY-EIGHT OUT OF EIGHTY-FOUR INSANE WOMEN WERE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Startling Figures From the Records of the St. Louis Asylum With Deductions by Health Commissioner Starkloff, Doctors Runge and Sutter.

OUT of eighty-four women admitted to the City Insane Asylum of St. Louis during last year, sixty-eight were of the occupation officially designated as "domestic service."

But why should their number in the insane asylum be so disproportionate to the number of other occupations? The list shows a clerk, 1 factory hand, 1 music teacher, 1 saleswoman, 2 seamstresses, 1 tobacco stemmer, 6 with no occupation, 2 unknown and 8 of the unknown at least one-half were from the servant girl ranks.

It has been popularly supposed that the woman of the house, not "the hired girl," was on the verge of insanity, but the startling facts appear to be quite the reverse. What scientific reason is there for the panic of dementia among this valued army of workers?

What is there in domestic service that is calculated to overturn the mind and make those who follow it especially liable to insanity? Or is the fact stated due in part to the previous mental conditions and social surroundings of those who follow that line of life?

Dr. Max C. Starkloff, Health Commissioner of the city, was asked what he thought of the surprising figures which showed so large a proportion of the insane to be in domestic service.

"Viewing the figures given from this single asylum it should be remembered that the people who seek admission to public institutions are usually poor. Just as domestic service holds a large proportion of the male inmates, so a large majority of the women inmates are day laborers. Persons who are able to pay to private institutions, I don't think you will find any servant girls in St. Vincent's, because they have not the means to pay for the special attention to be had in that place.

"But, conceding for the sake of argument that a majority of women in the insane asylums are from domestic service, I can readily understand it. If a serving woman becomes ill she has none of the advantages of rest, which fall to the lot of all other women.

Their work cannot be stopped on account of ordinary complaints and they go on with their service when every law of health demands they should take a day off."

"Isolation Develops the Spirit of Brooding."

"Through forced neglect and inattention, strain upon the vital forces, constant con-

flated from hard work, rendering them more susceptible than are the women of any other class to deleterious influences.

"Socially they are always under the keen and critical eyes of their employers, and naturally grow melancholy from lack of association. Long hours of work and no relief from duty when the hours are supposed to have ended aggravate their condition, so that they are ill-prepared for any shock or disturbance of the routine of their lives. Isolation develops abnormally the spirit of brooding, and it is not far from the truth to say that the servant girl, which finally attacks so many of them.

"It may be true that the proportion of domestic servants to all other occupations represented in the City Insane Asylum holds good to a large extent in the combined figures of all the asylums of the State. I merely say the matter had not been brought to my attention. It is worthy of consideration from a scientific standpoint."

Nearly all the insane of the City Asylum pass through the City Hospital, where they are either first held for observation or else examined and forwarded at once.

Dr. Otto Sutter, superintendent of the City Hospital, has, therefore, constant experience with the insane, particularly with that class which goes to free institutions. "I had not noted," he said, "the preponderance of domestic servants in the last report of the City Asylum, but it is precisely what may have been expected."

"There are many reasons why this should be true. It has been said, upon high authority, that no statistics are extant to show a preponderance of any one occupation among those who become insane, but there are exceptions, marked by circumstances. Here, for instance, we have a city institution that is practically free.

Hence a majority who go there cannot afford to pay. This restricts the civil condition of the inmates, and makes the resultant statistics interesting, to say the least.

"One reason why servant girls go crazy is in such startling numbers is that their lives are solitary and without much hope. In most instances they are separated from those nearest of kin, or can rarely see them. They have no home of their own. They have no future. Many of them are weighed down by sorrows and troubles which have not been acquired by reason of their occupation.

"It is the world's worry, not its work, that kills the mind as well as the body. Domestic service brings meanness and introspection. No matter how well regulated a household may be, it is more or less fretful and nerve-racking. It is a constant strain upon the vital forces, constant con-

flated from hard work, rendering them more susceptible than are the women of any other class to deleterious influences.

"It is quite true the number of domestic servants admitted to this institution last year is greatly in excess of those women having other occupations. I do not know that there is any scientific reason for this, aside from the logic of situation and circumstance.

"I am not prepared to say that the same class of women might not have become insane as factory hands or as shopgirls, but the chances are they would not. The lives of domestic servants are peculiarly isolated and strangely crowded with monotony. Their hours are long, their responsibility great, and their rewards few. They have nothing to look forward to. The houses they are making and keeping are entirely for others, while they are themselves home less. There must be a dreary existence added to anxiety and torture of mind and separation from kindred and friends. It is easy to find reasons for the overwhelming large proportion of servants in the City Insane Asylum, and people of intelligence may think them out as easily and almost as scientifically as could the expert on the subject."

WHY THE SMALL BABY KICKS.

DR. GEORGE KEARNEY of the City Dispensary staff is a bachelor. His interest in babies is therefore purely professional and abstract. From a purely professional standpoint he objects to the prevalent custom of dressing babies—the way they are dressed these fine de siècle days.

"Short babies were never made for long clothes," he says, "and long clothes ought not to be made for short babies. These Kate Greenaway girls I believe they call

them, and these sailor boys, are very nice to look at, but their costumes violate the essential rules of health.

"Unhindered limbs are necessary to the health of babies and small children. Babies do not kick around just as they laugh. Something is wrong when a baby does not kick. Bright babies kick and the more they kick the brighter they are.

"Kick" is strength and animation

circulation. Sawing the air with the legs exercises the stomach muscles and all the other parts of the body. If you go to an skilled physical instructor he will put you on your back on a rubber mat and make you kick around like you used to do in the nursery, that is provided you did not have a foolish mother who swaddled you up in long clothes so that you could not kick.

"Give a child plenty of leg room and it will do the rest."

THE BUSH FAMILY OF KENTUCKY CANNOT KEEP OUT OF THE PENITENTIARY.

Four of Them Are Now in Prison, One for Fourth Time in a Few Years.

THE Bush family of Kentucky can't keep out of jail. They take to the penitentiary as naturally as a mountaineer takes to "moonshine" whisky. Four of the Bushes were received at the Frankfort penitentiary at the same time, Jan. 18, 1898. Each had pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary and larceny. They were sentenced to five years' imprisonment each.

They are John Bush, Sr., and his wife Rachel, who are cousins of the other two, John, Jr., and William Bush.

Last Christmas night they broke into Anna Bowling's store at Beattyville, Perry County, and stole a quantity of goods. All four were arrested and confessed their guilt.

The criminal history of this family of mountaineers is remarkable.

Tom Bush, the brother of John, Jr., and William, was likewise a housebreaker. He was released just before Christmas.

Daniel Bush, a brother of John, Sr., served a term for burglary, and was released in 1893.

John Bush, Sr. (who is so called to distinguish him from his cousin), although only 35 years of age, is serving his fourth term in the Frankfort penitentiary.

In 1889, when only 15 years old, he was sent up for two years for horse stealing.

May 14, 1892, he was sent back under sentence of burglary, and remained until Sept. 12, 1895.

In spite of his former experience, his mania for house-breaking again mastered him, and March 18, 1898, he again entered the Kentucky "strong box," and remained until Sept. 17, 1897.

But, like the Prisoner of Chillon, the prison bars and John's friends, and the warden were not at all surprised when the recalcitrant Mr. Bush showed up for the fourth time in January, bringing a trail of his relatives with him.

John Bush, Jr., though only 22 years of age, has a record almost as "good," from the standpoint of a criminal who takes pride in his business.

Unlike his cousin, he started out as a burglar, and he made his debut at the Frankfort prison April 13, 1892, at the early age of 15 years. He served one year and then took a vacation of nine months.

NEEDLE STRANGELY RECOVERED FROM A BABY'S STOMACH.

GUY BONE, an Evansville, Ind., baby, swallowed a needle. Ten months later it was removed from his abdomen after it had passed through the wall of his stomach.

One day, when he was about two months old, Guy's mother left him lying in his cradle while she went into an adjoining room to attend to some household duties. A shawl, which was fastened by a needle, was wrapped about his shoulders. He used his arms and legs freely. The movement caused the needle gradually to shift its position, and soon the shawl slipped its fastening.

The sharp piece of shining steel was in plain view of the baby, and as soon as he saw it, he grasped it in his chubby hands. The first action of all babies, when playthings are given to them, is to place them in their mouths. Little Guy did not prove to be the exception, and the time was not long before the needle had passed from his hand to his lips. He swallowed it.

When Guy's mother returned to the room and discovered that the shawl was loose and the needle gone, she was alarmed. She took her baby to her physician and told him of her fears. She was assured, however, that there was no cause for anxiety, as the presence of the needle in his stomach probably would not injure the baby's health.

But developments proved that the doctor was wrong. Guy became ill and suffered

great pain. His flesh left him and he became thin and emaciated. He did not grow any and it seemed to be only a question of time when his death would come.

At a last resort, the parents determined to consult another physician in the hope that a change of treatment would do some good. They took the precious little patient to a prominent Evansville surgeon. They gave him the history of the case and informed him of their suspicion that the needle was the cause of all the trouble.

The child was placed on the operating table, and the surgeon began to make an incision. When he laid his hands upon the exposed abdomen, he discovered that a foreign substance lay just beneath the skin. He was convinced that it was the long-lost needle. By a deft application of the scalpel an incision was made and the substance was removed. It proved to be the needle.

Little Guy was relieved instantly, and when taken to his home fell immediately into a deep sleep. When he awoke he was more happy and cheerful than he had been for ten months before. Since that time he has been growing rapidly, and his health is now restored.

Many persons have swallowed needles and pins, but this is perhaps the first case on record where a patient has survived the passage of either through the wall of the stomach. If such substances do not cause death, they are eaten up by the gastric juices and other fluids.

80,000 BARRELS OF AMERICAN WHISKY IN STORE ABROAD.

MORE than 80,000 barrels of American whisky are stored in the warehouses of Europe. Bonfont's Wine and Spirit Circular, in its table showing the exportation and importation of whisky between Jan. 1, 1883, and Feb. 1, 1898, gives the number of barrels left abroad as 111,266.

These figures are disputed by W. G. Coldway, President of the Louisville Public Warehouse Co., who claims that the total number still abroad is a little more than 80,000.

Of this number about 20,000 barrels are owned by one firm in Louisville, and the remainder by firms in Cincinnati and New York.

"The larger part of the whisky now abroad is Eastern, made in Pennsylvania and Maryland, which does not in any way compete with Kentucky whiskeys," said President Coldway. "I think the bulk of our goods in Bremen and Germany will be reimported to San Francisco, as the demand on the Pacific Coast for pure Kentucky whiskeys is rapidly growing. This is due to the great Klondike movement. There are regular vessels from Bremen and Hamburg for Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. It only costs \$1.50 per barrel to bring this liquor from these two points in Germany to America, while from Louisville to Portland, Ore., the rate is \$2 per barrel."

THE SAD ROMANCE OF A VILLAGE BEAUTY.

CLARA MOZELY'S romance was brief, sad and edifying. She will need no scrap-book collection to remind her of her sojourn in St. Louis, of the glories of urban joys, of her hasty marriage, of its pitiful denouement.

Pretty, dark-eyed Clara was a woman in years but a girl in experience, as long as she remained in Harrisonville, Mo. She was educated and accomplished, from a village's standpoint, but she knew little of the great world which lay beyond the front door of her father's office, on which was inscribed in gilt letters: "M. D."

Every wish, every whim was gratified. Clara was a pampered child, and she became restless. She pined for the excitement of city life. She yearned to see things and to become acquainted with people who do things.

Why should she waste her life in the narrow confines of a village, when she might go forth and shine where brilliancy was in demand?

She begged to be allowed to visit her aunt, Mrs. Harrison, at 1118 Walton avenue, St. Louis, and her request was granted.

That was about the middle of last October.

Clara enjoyed herself unspeakably. She met scores of interesting young people, she went to the theater, parties were given in her honor, and more than one young man was attracted by the beauty of her dark eyes and artless smile.

Thus the blissful days passed until a day or two after Christmas. Then she became acquainted with young Sam Swilling at a social gathering. Each seemed to be captivated with the other.

"Soft eyes looked love to eyes that spoke again."

He was an ardent lover. She was unsophisticated and giddy. Glance-meetings added an air of romance to the courtship and hurried matters to a climax.

While the church bells were ringing out the old year they plighted their troth and the greatest happiness the simple-hearted Clara had ever known was born.

Then they eloped.

They returned to the city, after having been married in a suburban town, and went to board at 1440 St. Louis avenue.

Swilling is only 22. He was then employed in the United States Railway Mail Service and his prospects seemed to be very bright for so young a man.

About the time of his marriage a mail car was robbed in the street at Union Station. Suspicion was directed to Swilling. He was ordered by his superiors to report at the Federal Building and surrender a key which he had in his possession. He declined. Government inspectors were put on his trail.

One day in January the young husband confided to his girl a wife that it would be necessary for him to leave the city. He revealed the circumstances. She was horrified but not disillusioned. She would go with him, even to the uttermost ends of the earth.

Her pretty curls were cut off and she donned male attire. It was a crucial test of devotion, but Clara's love was steadfast.

Then they started out on a long tramp—they knew not where—anywhere out of the range of suspicion and dishonor.

They followed the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad. The experience was a new one for Clara, but she did not falter, though half dead with fatigue.

At Piedmont, Mo., her sex was discovered and she was arrested. All night she remained in jail. Next morning she was given a dress and released, and resumed the journey southward.

A week ago they were captured at Walnut Ridge, Ark., by officers who had followed them from St. Louis. Swilling was having embezzled a Government key.

Clara's story became known at Walnut Ridge and was telegraphed to Harrisonville. Her mother hastened to the Arkansas town and again clasped to her breast the daughter she had so nearly lost.

Still the girl was faithful to the man she had wed.

At her request her mother brought her to St. Louis, and they called on the recreant husband. He denied the charge against him. The broken-hearted but still confiding Clara left him to the tender mercies of the jailer and departed.

Her raven locks are gone; her childish ignorance is no more; yet her pride remains.

She will return to the home of her father, and it may be that she will never again see the husband for whose sake she has sacrificed so much.



FOUR MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY NOW IN FRANKFORT PENITENTIARY.

"EVERY WOMAN IS SUSCEPTIBLE TO KLEPTOMANIA."

Remarkable Dictum of Dr. Von Kunitz Who Lives in Berlin and Has Written a Book.

NOW comes a scientist who deliberately sets out to make himself unpopular with all womankind. Dr. Frederick Von Kunitz of Berlin, in the preface of his treatise on "Kleptomania, Its Causes and Cure," which has just been issued by a German publishing house, makes this chilling statement:

"Kleptomania is a disease peculiar to the female sex, and is one to which any woman is susceptible."

Then he goes on to prove that women are natural-born thieves. From a purely scientific standpoint Dr. Von Kunitz's work may or may not be a valuable addition to the sum of human knowledge; but from the standpoint of "the eternal feminine," as the French say, it is the most atrocious piece of nonsense and cross-grained theorizing perpetuated since the time of that other Teutonic pessimist, Henry Schopenhauer.

According to the bold doctor all women

have sown in their poor, weak moral nature the seeds of theft. These pernicious germs, he calmly maintains, will sprout and flourish like Jack's beanstalk, unless nipped in the bud.

Dr. Von Kunitz attributes much of the stealing, euphemistically termed kleptomania, so prevalent among women of wealth and fashion, to the superstition that articles stolen from hotels, inns and other public places, as well as conveyances, steamers, trains and the like, will bring the offender good luck. It is worthy of remark in that connection that this was the excuse shamefacedly offered by a woman who was discovered by her hostess not long ago departing from a Washington mansion with half a dozen choice stick pins in her corsage.

Still, no matter whether the German savant is correct or incorrect in his scientific deductions of kleptomania, the very appearance of such a book with its brazen denunciation of the fair and gentler sex is bound to be hailed with scorn, contempt, hate and other like feelings by womankind. Souvenir collecting may receive a blow, but hotel men, railroad and steamship officials are not likely to abolish the "missing" item in the annual profit and loss account. Tens of thousands of dollars' worth of spoons, salt cellars, pickle forks, napkins, towels, silver, glassware, etc., are abstracted "for sweet memory's sake" each year.

How to put a stop to this penchant has long been a mooted question. No boniface wants to lose a profitable patron through rude questions as to the disappearance of this or that trifle. The aggregate of the depredations, however, makes a despairing total, and sometimes when the petty plunderer has been detected red-handed by a chambermaid, porter or waiter, a polite request is made that the guest "step up to the captain's office and settle" if the memento is really coveted.

One hotel man discoursing upon this assertion that all women are petty despoilers, said: "Truly, these collectors are not all women by any means, though I must admit that Von Kunitz hit it pretty near the bulls-eye when he said kleptomania was well nigh universal among women. I do not see why such a habit when unchecked will not demoralize a person of either sex. We know from the amount of china, drapery, silver and bedclothes which we have to replace annually that this nefarious practice is increasing. We lost 800 teaspoons in 1897, 150 individual butter plates, two hundred and odd salt-cellars, 4 dozen oyster forks, 13 dozen napkins, 30 linkwells and bushels of penholders, blotters and the like, while towels and pillow cases disappeared like snowflakes in July."

"If you will believe me, we put 240 French clocks on the mantels of that many rooms and parlors three years ago. The last inventory showed three on hand. They were too heavy to take. I suppose, as they

would not have been overlooked. Of course, a few of these things may have been stolen by servants, but that surmise accounts for only a very small proportion of the hotel take-off."

THE DESIRABILITY OF A THIRD BRIDGE DISCUSSED BY PROMINENT ST. LOUISANS

JAMES A. REARDON, President of the Reardon Glue Co.

THE objections so far offered to the enterprise are merely idle words. The objectors do not want a third bridge, because their interests are allied with those of the Gould estate. The real objection will be found there. It is not a question of piers in the river. The strongest argument for a third bridge is that it is the only solution of the bridge problem, which obstructs the commerce of our city to-day and makes East St. Louis the terminus of all railroads, compelling us to pay tribute to the Gould interests.

Trade is driven from St. Louis daily. What transshipment merchants pay the bridge company is only that much off their profits. Thousands of merchants of Middle and Southern Illinois are driven to Chicago, and the St. Louis wholesale merchant is just beginning to realize his loss.

An increase on the tonnage of coal hauled from East St. Louis goes into effect Aug. 1. This is the beginning of the fall season and means dear coal for our citizens next winter. With a third bridge the price would be cut instead of advanced, because there would be a great saving in transportation across the river. For a moment look how St. Louis compares with other inland commercial centers in this respect. We have only two bridges. Cincinnati has five and Louisville has three. This advantage has those smaller cities over us. Rates are cheaper there and the merchants get the trade of contiguous territory. To date I have not been advised that the steamboat traffic on the Ohio has been abandoned by reason of these structures.

A bridge at Mullany street would make the big depots on the other side accessible. It would be of untold benefit to the North End of this city. It would mean reasonable rates and rapid transit for both sides of the river. The route would be shorter, and more transfer business would be done by wagon than by cars, as is now the case. It is known that manufacturers on this frequently have to wait 60 hours for goods after being notified of their arrival in East St. Louis.

The public has fumed fretted and fussed, but there has been no relief. With the new bridge teams will bring the merchandise to the city, and dealers will be enabled to transact business in their own time, without waiting for the Eads Bridge Co.'s pleasure. Of course, this increase in the volume of hauling will necessitate more teams and more men. There will be an increase in the steady employment of workmen and with it an advancement of the city's prosperity.

St. Louis has been practically isolated by the Gould interests, and its citizens should see in this proposition an opportunity for a bold strike for full commercial liberty. The time for killing the bridge octopus is at hand.

The completion of the new structure cannot be accomplished without an expenditure of from \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000. Thousands of men will be given employment in its construction, and the major portion of that vast sum will go into long-empty pockets as wages.

Competent engineers have been consulted about the shore span that is causing the opposition so much worry, and the opinion is unanimous that it is not needed. With the space we propose allowing between the piers any steamer with tow can navigate with all safety, if she is competently handled. That argument was made to insure a death and eventually the death of the proposed enterprise.

Fathers, Sons, Brothers, Cousins and Wives Have Swelled the Prison Roster.

He tried to get back by New Year's Day, 1894, but failed. However, he put in an appearance five days later—same old charge—and remained until Aug. 6, 1895.

His third term commenced in January.

John's brother, William Bush, is an ambitious youth of 20 years, who is determined to maintain the family reputation as housebreakers. He is now serving his second term at Frankfort.

He made his first bow to the warden Sept. 14, 1895—less than two months after his brother was released—having been convicted of burglary and larceny and sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

Rachel Bush, the wife of John, Sr., who found time to marry between terms, is in prison for the first time.

There was a high old time at the Bush domicile Christmas night, and the quartette ended it by going to Mr. Bowling's store, cracking it open and carting away about half of his stock of merchandise. The goods were found in their possession and there was nothing for them to do except to enter a plea of guilty and go "over the road."

John Bush, Sr., has been made a freeman at the penitentiary. The redeeming quality about the Bush family is that they are invariably tractable prisoners.

"The first time I was here was on account of my uncle, Dan Bush," said John Bush, Sr. "A crowd of us got on a spree one night and he persuaded me to steal a horse."

"I had little good early training. My mother died when I was young, and I was raised by my father, who seemed to care nothing for me."

"There was a great deal of moonshine liquor made around where I was raised, and I got into the habit of drinking it. That is partly responsible for the life I have led, and I guess it has had a good deal to do with the career of the whole Bush family."

"On Christmas night John Bush, Jr., persuaded us all to rob Bowling's store, and we did it and were caught. It was a bad night for the whole family. All of the Bushes are illiterate mountaineers, and show plainly the lack of social standing and moral training."

STANDARD OIL CONTRACT MADE A MILLIONAIRE OF A TINNER.

GEORGE H. HOPPER, who died the other day on his Elmwood estate, near Cleveland, O., became rich through his association with the Standard Oil Company, but he was noted particularly for his striking individuality and quaint characteristics.

In early life he was a tinner, and when the Standard Oil Company organized he obtained the contract for making tin cans for the company through Samuel Andrews, a distant relative. The Standard at that time was shipping all its oil to California in tin cans and the contract proved quite a valuable one for Hopper. Later, when the barrel business began, Hopper secured the contract for painting, gluing and gauging the barrels. In that way his name went throughout the civilized world, for wherever the Standard shipped a barrel of illuminating oil there was inscribed upon the barrel in letters of black, "George H. Hopper & Gauger."

Fifteen years ago he sold out his contracts to the company and went on the salary list. He was delegated to manage the Long Island Paint Works and the Bayonne Glue Works. Time and time again he asked to resign, on account of ill health, but John D. Rockefeller assured him that as long as they were both alive he should be connected with it in an official capacity.

About ten years ago Mr. Hopper purchased Elmwood farm, near Cleveland, and started in to lead the life of a gentleman.

Many amusing stories are told of him in this connection.

He decided to turn it into a stock farm.

The first thing he did was to purchase Bell Boy, a stallion, for \$5,000. Six months later Bell Boy and the stables were burned. Mr. Hopper became disgusted with the idea of raising stock and gave it up.

He was seized with the idea at one time that it was the proper thing for a gentleman of elegant leisure to own a yacht. He had one built and christened it the Florence in honor of his eldest daughter. When the yacht was completed it was found to be too big to enter the creek at the farm and there being no natural harbor at the place it had to be kept at the wharf 12 miles distant. Hopper hated the yacht from the day it was built. It was launched without ballast, and as it struck the water a big wave hit it and it capsized and went to the bottom with the crew on board. The yacht was raised, but Hopper never again put his foot upon it. Whenever any one wanted a sail he caused the crew to scan the horizon carefully, and if the indications were that there would be fair weather for three or four hours, he permitted his friends to go cruising in it for the length of time.

Hopper's whole career as a farmer was an amusing failure. He owned a beautiful orchard of peach trees and a friend one day remarked that he would come down in the peach season and pick some peaches. "Do," said Hopper, "do," grasping him by the hand warmly, "but let us know when you are coming so we can get some peaches from Geneva."

Hopper was of a nervous, restless disposition and had lived a busy life that it was agony for him to be idle. Therefore he employed men to build a stone wall around his park, not that the wall was at all necessary, but that it gave him something to superintend.

President of the St. L. and M. Valley Transportation Co.

I THANK the Post-Dispatch for the opportunity of placing rightly before the people our side of this controversy. First, of all, I want to give the assurance that those gentlemen who think with me are the most worthy of citizens, and their ideas are not antagonistic to the public welfare. I do not, nor do any of our associates, oppose a third bridge in St. Louis. We can see as readily as others where the great benefit would come in, where the commerce and trade of the city would be materially advanced by a reduction of the toll across the Mississippi River.

On that proposition all good citizens must agree. There, in this case, has been the most misrepresentation and the most injustice.

I appeared twice before both the House and Senate committees in Washington and before the Board of Engineers at the Southern Hotel, and each time presented exactly the same argument.

We do object to piers in the Mississippi River. They endanger property and jeopardize lives. The people of this Mississippi Valley are loudly calling upon the Government to expend millions of dollars to remove from the river natural obstructions, which are not half so dangerous as those that have been placed there by men. A great majority of the barges loaded with bulk grain for Europe come from the elevators situated north of Eads Bridge. The gentlemen who are engineering the proposed bridge seek to place five piers in the river in this valuable stretch of water. What would happen if a barge should get loose or a steamer saddle-bag against one of these piers? The insurance rates would go immediately to a point where the average boat owner would be forced to navigate his craft unprotected against loss by accident.

This is not only a possibility; it is a strong probability.

For that reason we are against the proposed bridge at the foot of Mullany street. Further north, say at the foot of North Market street, this objection would not hold, nor would I urged. If nothing but five spans will serve the purpose, put structure there.

But the gentlemen do not take kindly to a change of location. We present another proposition: Build a suspension or cantilever bridge, with the shore span 300 or 500 feet, leaving unobstructed enough space for safe navigation.

A little more money may be needed at the outset, but the benefits accrued to river commerce would more than offset this, and all opposition would be at an end.

I live property at the foot of Mullany street, which a bridge would materially enhance, but it is not all there, and business and common sense move me to oppose what must prove a serious obstacle to the growth of the city's commerce, for such will be the result of the completion of the present scheme.

If you want five 600-foot spans, put the bridge further north; if you must have the structure at Mullany street, encourage the river industry by giving us a 300 foot shore span, which would be the least obstruction possible with a pier bridge. This is the request of the so-called opponents to a third bridge. Are we asking too much?

One more word. We have been charged with working in the interest of the Eads Bridge. It has been stated in open meeting that I hold stock in that enterprise. Such statements are based upon erroneous information. I have not a cent in Eads bridge stock, and, as far as I know, none of my colleagues.



TWENTY-FOUR VITASCOPE PICTURES OF A NAGGING WIFE.

Reproduced Directly From Vitagraphs for Which May Roberson Posed to the Vitascop Company for the Sunday Post-Dispatch---The First Time This Reproduction Has Been Achieved by any Newspaper.



OUT of the 10 women who have always nagged, and for that matter always will, I firmly believe that nine are not responsible for their most unlovely characteristic. Stop and investigate the family circumstances of the first nagging woman that you meet, and there is every chance that you will come away filled with pity for the woman and indignation for the conditions which have contributed to her disease.

For a disease it undoubtedly is, this nagging that husbands shriekingly complain of, that playwrights and stage people caricature and novelists greedily seize as material for "domestic tragedies." Nagging is a form of hysteria, and one of the most uncomfortable forms for all concerned. But because it is an illness a pellet will not cure it, nor a week in the country, beneficial as this may be, nor a doctor's consultation. The cure must be accomplished by going to the bottom of things.

There is, as it would be useless to deny, a variety of nagging that springs from "pure cussedness." There is no good of going below the surface here, and to the husband who is distracted by the companionship of his domesticated hyena, my advice would be "If you are good-tempered, take the garden hose, if you are bad-tempered, take the ax." You will have my sympathy in either case.

One of the most familiar types of nagging women is the New England housewife. Her face is sharp and her voice sharper, and her faculty of making people uncomfortable the sharpest of all. But when you remember that she is up by 5 in the morning, that she spends the long day in drudgery, and that she lives her cold, expressionless life without any sympathy or encouragement, you wonder that there are not more of her in the insane asylums, and you will ask why she contents herself with nagging as a form of relief. She has to start with, no more and no stronger nerves than any other woman. How, then, should she be able to endure the strain 100 times as great as that to which the ordinary woman is subjected?

In a home where drudgery is not the secret of domestic nagging the difficulty may nearly always be traced to a lack of understanding and an absence of tact. For instance, a nervous woman who has a deliberate, unresponsive husband is likely to ask of him some slight service which ought to be performed on the spot. The baby cannot wait half a day for his medicine, nor is a week soon enough for the curtains to be put up. But the husband feels inclined to finish his book first or to dismember his bicycle and put it together again. He is perfectly willing to do the other things, but his masculine pleasure must be awaited. But the tired wife asks him if he has done her bidding, and repeats the question till she succeeds in arousing his attention and piercing even his thick skin. Then he asks her why she nags so.

To a wife thus situated I would suggest a maxim whose force each new experience serves to confirm: "If you want a thing well done, do it yourself." If I were in that wife's place I should very likely choose a time when my husband and children were enjoying some of their abundant leisure on the various couches and easy chairs that the house afforded, and then I should ostensibly produce the curtains, the step-ladder, the hammer and all the other necessary paraphernalia and begin to look business-like. They would first ask questions, then offer suggestions, and then take the whole affair out of my hands. Yet if I should deliberately ask their assistance the curtains would lie untouched. So that if you do not actually do everything yourself, act as though you meant to. Work is contagious, and example counts for more than nagging, however much provocation there may be for the latter.

Or there may be that other impossible combination, a well-poised, somewhat easy-going wife, and a flimsy husband, who tears all over the house when he cannot find the right collar, who is always upsetting the domestic machinery, always doing the wrong thing and never by any chance remembering the right one. He has so many nerves and exercises so much friction that everybody else has to stand around in the corners and hold their breath. Of course the wife says unpleasant things. Then the husband flies into a fury at the "nagging." There is no conceivable remedy here but tact—quantities of it; there never is enough. If the wife who suffers previous to the nagging, or the husband who suffers after it, would think over the situation, and decide not to see domestic unpleasantness nor to hear domestic discord, but to remain, as far as possible, independent of the other, there would be the beginning, at least, of a more tranquil atmosphere. In a family where every member is happily independent of the other there is sure to be little friction and less nagging.

My husband says the proper way to treat a nagging wife is to ignore her. He does not.



HINTS ON TOILET AND ETIQUETTE.

Recipes, Formulas, Rules and Advice for Women and Girls.

BY HARRIET HUBBARD AYER.

As we are going to a masquerade ball, will you kindly let us know how to dress so that it will not cost much money? We have the costumes, but we just want to know how to dress the face.

I cannot advise you except to suggest your going to a shop where theatrical make-up is applied. Any costumer will tell you where to find such a shop.

PLEASE give your opinion and advice. I have been keeping company with a young man for six years, had several "spats," but always made up again soon after. In that length of time he never talked about getting married. I think a great deal of him. As he is a sensible man, he would not come to see me at all if he did not care something for me. Nevertheless, I am becoming uneasy because he is not proposing by this time, and I am thinking about looking around for another.

FLORENCE J. M.

A young man who can be so selfish as to behave in the way you describe is not worth your serious affection. No man has the right to monopolize the attentions of a girl unless he proposes to marry her. For a girl to devote herself to a girl for six years without ever declaring himself should be proof enough of his lack of that real affection which every girl is entitled to. I should certainly dismiss this young man, and I should do so without first looking about for another.

I HAVE been helped to a portion of meat. Is it proper to cut the meat small, lay the knife on edge of plate and then use a fork for eating? A gentleman, being introduced to me said: "I am very pleased to meet you, I said, 'I thank you,' bowed, and smiled. Was I correct?"

MISS FAY.

It is proper to cut the meat as you eat it, bit by bit. You should not cut the entire portion into pieces before eating. Use the fork always for conveying food to the mouth. You were quite correct in your reply to the gentleman's greeting, and a smile is always in order on such occasions.

INDLY inform me whether it is strictly proper for bride and bridegroom to drive to church together when the wedding is a public one, or should they go separately? INQUISITIVE.

The bride should be accompanied by her father, or by the gentleman who is to give her away. The bridegroom is supposed to meet his bride at the church. Usually the bridegroom enters the church by way of the vestry and awaits his bride at the altar.

I AM 21 years of age. I am acquainted with a very fine young lady; have called on her several times. Both the young lady and her mother invited me to spend Christmas with them. I did so, and took a box of candy with me. The candy I gave to the mother. Was it proper for me to give it to the mother, or should I have given it to the daughter? The young lady has received company before.

It was quite proper to give the mother the candy, but it would have been more clever to have taken a second box for the daughter. It is always well to conciliate the parents of the girl to whom you wish to devote yourself, but you should not do so at the expense of the young lady's feelings.

INDLY tell me of something that will color my eyebrows and lashes, and not injure the eyes. They are very light, and I should like to darken them. LENORE PEARL.

Get a Fard Indian pencil, brown in color, and use it upon the eyebrows. Be careful to apply it very lightly. If skillfully done it is impossible to detect, and this pencil is harmless.

TELL me a simple remedy for brittle finger nails? I manicure them quite often. Is that the cause? HELEN.

Try one-third lanoline and two-thirds white vaseline for the finger nails; rub this mixture well into the nails at night and let it remain until morning. If you use an acid to bleach the nails it might destroy their texture.

TRY tell me in next Sunday's Post-Dispatch something I can put on my face to remove pimples and whiten the skin at the same time. I use a camel's hair face brush, but want something to put on my face after using it. Also tell me what will make my hair grow fast.

OLIVE M.

Try the following for the pimples: Sublimed sulphur, half dram; carbonate of zinc, one dram; ointment of oxide of zinc, one ounce. Apply once a day. Let the ointment remain as long as possible. Wash it away with warm water and a pure soap.

Formula for hair tonic: Cologne, eight ounces; tincture of cantharides, half ounce; oil of lavender, oil of rosemary, half dram each. Apply to the roots of the hair once a day until the growth is sufficiently stimulated, then less often.

HAVE commenced using your hair tonic of the following recipe: Phenol acid, 2 drams; tincture aux vomica, 7½ drams; tincture red cinchona, 30 drams; tincture cantharides, 2 drams; cologne, 120 drams; sweet almond oil, 120 drams, and also the olive-oil soap shampoo. Will you please tell me how long it generally takes before a change in the hair is noticeable? I should also like to know if soap and face brush are the proper things to use for creams. My face is very tender and soap and hot water make it smart and burn.

M. M.

You should notice a change in the hair in about two weeks. I should not use the brush while you have commenced the following for this last trouble: Salicylic acid, 50 centigrams; oxide of zinc, pulverized and powdered cornstarch, 24 grams each; lanoline, 40 grams; vaseline, 30 grams; mix thoroughly and carefully; apply at night and gently wash away in the morning with warm water and a very little hygienic soap.

WHAT causes hair to grow on the face and limbs and what conditions favor its development? Is there anything a person can do to get rid of it? G. W. H.

I am sorry to say I do not know what causes the erratic growth of hair upon the body, which is well called superfluous. The most eminent dermatologists and scientists are really exterminated. Uncleanliness, the use of unguents which are not properly scrubbed out of the skin pores, and lack of friction will stimulate the growth.

HOW much arsenic is used for a dose and how often should it be taken to improve the complexion; also how long one may use it without injury.

ONE OF MANY.

I cannot too strongly beg my readers not to trifle with so deadly a drug as arsenic. I am constantly receiving letters from women who wish me to advise them how to take arsenic or who beg me to tell them how they may break off the deadly habit of arsenic taking, which is finally so destructive to a woman's health and beauty. Arsenic should never be touched except by a physician's orders, and the dose should be regulated by each physician for his own patients.

THE NEW FIGURE FOR WOMEN IS WIERD AND WONDROUS.

SINCE the days when the Venus of Milo reigned supreme as the standard for the feminine figure, there have been numerous and startling changes in the form of woman.

These vagaries of fashion come from Paris, where the rivalry for supremacy among the women is constantly waged. She who creates a new gown, or coiffure, or pronounced originality, is for the time queen of the fashionable world, which exhibits itself in daily pageant upon the Bois.

The distinctive type of Parisian woman is slender, of large, low bust, upheld by the tiny French corset, which is scarcely more than a girdle. This has been the fashionable figure, with various modifications, for years. The last two seasons the hips have been padded out in most pronounced fashion, emphasis being given to abdominal lines, and sloping pads gave a graceful curve to the back. This with the freedom given to the upper part of the figure by the low corset, gave women a most voluptuous appearance.

The curves of the body were displayed with every movement; the hips swayed with the indolent walk affected, and all the feminine world seemed premeditated with the languorous air of the tropics.

Fashion's latest freak is to so drape the figure that one leg alone seems the pedestal on which the fair goddess perches herself to display her new gowns. The buyer for one of the leading houses in this city has just returned from Paris and gives the following description exclusively to a Post-Dispatch representative:

"Paquin draped me for his latest skirt, and it is certainly one of the greatest novelties we have had for many seasons. How the arrangement is effected I cannot tell. I was simply swaddled in yards of heavy, lustrous satin, which was pinned about my figure, until my hips were literally in a mold. To the knees this light, pliant effect obtains, then there is a swirl also the legs as if a gusty March wind had struck the skirt. In mysterious fashion the fullness gathers about the hem at the back of the skirt and falls upon the ground in a slight train effect. It is impossible to wear anything but silk tights under this garment and there is no lining, which means that the death-knell of beruffled petticoats and sliden

received with a brass band and an ovation. Instead you are the first woman, save my ladyship, I have been able to converse with five minutes. Everybody is so selfish and cold here. Meanwhile I must get employment or I shall starve. I am now ready to go on the stage or dance for clubs or do anything in the world that is honest if I can only make a living."

Through friends who I interested in the girl an opportunity opened for her to dance at a fashionable club entertainment, but when I sent for her she had disappeared, and to this day I have never learned what became of her.

It was not owing to the selfishness or coldness of New Yorkers that this girl failed to find success here. It was due to her own wild folly—the folly of coming to a large metropolis with no friends, no fame, no letters of introduction, and without sufficient money to enable her to live until she could make her talents known.

"All my friends urged me not to come," she said, "but I was determined I would."

I found another young girl weeping in a shop one day last spring. The embarrassed proprietor explained that the girl had come seeking for work and that she had nothing for her.

She came here from the South to cultivate her voice," she said, "and now her money has given out and she wants work."

I talked with the girl and learned the amazing facts that she had actually come to New York from a distant Southern town with only enough money to pay one week's board bill and the price of three first-class tickets. A well-known singing teacher had accepted her money for the three lessons, and refused to give her the instruction.

"In a word," she said, "I expect to starve."

STAY AWAY FROM NEW YORK,
SAYS ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

The Poetess Advises Girls Against Mistaken Attempts to Conquer the Metropolis on Nothing a Week and No Friends.

I HAVE before me a letter from a young woman, in which occurs these sentences: "New York cares for nothing and nobody. It is never ready to aid those who are down. It is a Babylon of utter selfishness."

The young woman had made an effort to interest New York in a certain line of work, and she had failed. Believing herself to be a great artist, she hurled her anathemas at the denizens of the metropolis who refused to patronize her.

The fact is, the girl has overestimated her abilities. She has no talent for the sort of work she has essayed. It is utterly beyond her powers, and that is the reason of her failure.

During a dozen years' residence in New York I have never yet seen one instance of the selfish indifference and heartlessness of its inhabitants of which this young woman accuses them. Instead, I have seen everywhere lavish generosity toward the unfortunate and ready appreciation of everything in the line of art which seemed to be either amusing or instructive.

Meaning, clubs, societies, churches and individuals are burdened with the appeals of the mediocre, who come to New York expecting to be classed as great artists and to make immediate fame and fortune.

A young girl wrote me a pitiful letter, a few seasons since, begging me to give her an interview. During the interview she explained that she had quite perfected herself in the art of solo dancing while living in a Western town. She came in to New York without friends or influence here, expecting to find constant employment in private homes as an entertainer at large prices.

"In a word," she said, "I expect to starve."



A Sunday Post-Dispatch Woman in a Gown From Paris.

things has been sounded.

"Possibly it is because I am not used to being clothed in a sheath—for that is just what it is—but this new skirt seemed dreadfully uncomfortable. The legs seemed caught at the hips. Heavy, sat

"After the material is draped on the figure it is partially basted together, as it is impossible to cut one of these skirts away from the model it is intended for. They are trimmed elaborately about the hips. Heavy, sat

panniers and stomachers of jet are the favorite decorations and make the skirt very heavy—in fact, the hips are burdened with a heavy load. The padding has been removed from the hips and the effect desired is straight up and down.

"Do I think it pretty? Well, that is hard to say, you know, because it is my business to endorse what will undoubtedly be the vogue. It is the thing in Paris, but we are slow to adopt such striking innovations here.

"The mode gives a little slenderness to woman's appearance when she is standing still and even after she learns to walk—for really one has to take many lessons in the privacy of one's boudoir before the necessary ease and grace are obtained."

With this serpentine appearance from the waist down comes the effort to revolutionize the curves of the body. The French corset will long hold its own, although a strenuous effort is being made to have the high-bust effect usurp the post of honor. This high corset conceals the natural curve of the figure and produces a more or less flat effect, which is accentuated by the plastron front that is applied to many of the new gowns. The fluffs and frills on bodices have obtained so long that the reaction is necessarily severe and as soon as they become thoroughly used to it we will think the fashion charming.

The new bust can be traced back directly. During Elizabeth's reign and for many years later, at various times, the stiff, flattened effect was noticeable. But the heroine of fiction or history who posed upon one leg is not to be found.

Despite the clamorous protests of so-called dress reformers, who frequently rise in their wrath at the vagaries of fashion, there is not, and will never be, an ideal standard for women.

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THE ART OF CORRECT DRESSING

ILLUSTRATED
FOR THE
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH BY
MRS. ROBERT L. CUTTING.



TEA GOWN OF YELLOW SATIN AND LIGHT BLUE CHIFFON.
From photograph for which Mrs. Cutting posed for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.



EVENING GOWN OF ROSE COLORED UNCUT VELVET
From photograph for which Mrs. Cutting posed for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.



STREET GOWN OF ECRU CLOTH
WITH SABLE TRIMMINGS
From photograph for which Mrs. Cutting posed for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

MODES OF THE MOMENT FROM PARIS.



THE 1898
SHIRT WAIST



BACK VIEW OF
LADIES' DRESS



THE TAILOR-MADE GIRL OF 1898.



RECEPTION TOILET OF BLACK TAFFETA, WITH THREAD
LACE INSERTIONS OVER WHITE TAFFETA
From a photograph for which Mrs. Cutting posed for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

LITERARY TASTES COMPARED.

What the Readers Call For at Public Libraries
of Three Great Cities.

IN NEW YORK.

Dickens not in much demand, possibly because so many cheap reprints have been issued. Thackeray holds on better. Very few people call for Marie Corelli. Once in a while "East Lynne" is called for; not often. Scott wears well, better than Dickens. Kipling is still in demand. Stevenson and Barrie are popular. Weyman, Doyle, Hope and Haggard have fallen off greatly. Hope has a temporary boom from his plays and lecturing tour. A book which is seized by Comstock is always much read. Henry Seton Merriman has made a great hit very quietly. Miss Wilkins' "Jerome" is very popular. So are the recent works of "J. S. of Dale." James Lane Allen, Paul Leicester Ford and others. "Hugh Wynne" is very popular. Mrs. Humphry Ward's books are hardly asked for at all. Nansen's book is a constant demand at present.

IN LONDON.

Dickens has not declined, in spite of being dropped by the literary set. Poor Londoners read books, but don't buy 'em, even at fifteen for \$3.38. Marie Corelli stands at the head of the list. The one book more read than any other is "East Lynne." Scott and Kingsley are in steady demand. Kipling falls off a little. Barrie and Stevenson are popular. Weyman, Doyle, Hope and Haggard show no noticeable decline in favor. Sexual problem fiction is not popular. Nobody reads Alfred Austin's alleged poetry; his prose is in slight demand. A number of English authors utterly unknown in America are read very widely. Their work is usually poor trash, poorer than the very worst American reading matter. No one ever calls for "Robert Elsmere." Nansen's book has been very widely read.

IN ST. LOUIS.

Dickens is in steady demand and Corelli is almost always out. "East Lynne" is popular. Scott is called for very often, but there is a decreased demand for Kipling. Stevenson and Barrie are on the wane. Stanley wears very well, but Doyle is read less than formerly. Hope has fallen off, but Haggard is still much read. Merriman's popularity has decreased. J. S. of Dale is not wanted often, and James Lane Allen and Paul Leicester Ford are both in their zenith. Hugh Wynne is not in much demand. Mrs. Humphry Ward's books are seldom wanted. Nansen's book is very popular, and Charles Kingsley's are not read as much as formerly. Austin's books are scarcely ever called for. Crawford's "Rose of Yestertide," "Soldiers of Fortune" are on the boom, and "Quo Vadis," by Sienkiewicz, is the leading book in our library at the present time.



THE NEWEST
POMPADOUR



FOR THE
DOWAGER



FICHU FOR
PLUMP NECK



CHIFFON AND
LACE RUCHES

MRS. R. L. CUTTING.

Mrs. Minnie Seligman Cutting's study of the well-dressed woman's necessities is of special value because of Mrs. Cutting's own marked prestige in the sartorial line. When as a brilliant young dramatic actress, Minnie Seligman really made her first success, her perfectly fashioned gowns were not the least important adjunct of her clever impersonations, while as Mrs. Robert Cutting she has been acknowledged as a model of correct form and excellent taste. Theater-goers who are beginning to recover from their surprise at Mrs. Cutting's recent debut in vaudeville after several years' absence from the stage, distinctly remember her pronounced success in an altogether different line. It was in "My Official Wife" that the young actress gave most conspicuous evidence of her ability, while the same play afforded the newly wedded young millionaire, Robert Cutting, an opportunity to show that his talents lay along other than dramatic lines.

MISS JENNY OSBORN, CHORAL SYMPHONY SOLOIST.



NEXT Thursday at Music Hall will be the ninth concert of the present season of the Choral Symphony Society. It will be a symphony concert, and the chief number will be Joachim Raff's romantic symphony, "In the Forest." Many will remember the excellent rendition of this work last season, especially of the "Twilight Lullaby" and the "Dance of the Wood Nymphs." Besides this the orchestra will play Tschalkowsky's effective "March Solenne" and the stringed instruments the dreamy "Nocturne" by Dvorak. There will also be two movements of a concerto by Liszt for oboe, performed by Mr. Jacques Wouter. The vocalist will be Miss Jenny Osborn, a young Chicago soprano, who has lately been bringing herself into prominent notice as a concert and oratorio singer. The critic of the Musical Courier says that she has "a notable voice, excellent in quality, of splendid range. She is prepossessing in appearance, most admirably trained and moreover still quite young. Jenny Osborn should have a great future before her. She has all the qualities that command success, and is unquestionably the brightest of the rising musical stars of Chicago." She will sing with orchestral accompaniment the great aria, "Abscheulicher," from Beethoven's "Fidelio," and in the second part of the programme a group of three songs: "Villanelle" by Eva Dell Aquia; "Lass With the Delicate Air," and "Song of Sunshine," by Goring Thomas.

NOTES OF THE SOCIAL WORLD.

MRS. D. R. POWELL gave the third of her series of informal "at home" Monday afternoon at her residence on West Pine boulevard. Mrs. C. and Miss Whitelaw assisted their gracious hostess in greeting her guests. The parlors were simply and artistically decorated with palms and clusters of pink roses. Mrs. Andrew Warren poured tea from a dainty table in the library and Mrs. George Warren Brown served sherry. Among the ladies who called during the afternoon were Mesdames Joseph M. Hayes, D. M. Houser, William H. Lee, Vaseline, William Tausig, Frank R. R. Rice, H. J. Smith, Otto Mersman and Misses Bessie Vastine, Marie Scanlon, Jones of Kansas City, Kathryn Rice, Louise Quinette, Sadie Pierce, Mabel Filley and Tausig.

The Martha Washington reception given Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. William Hyde in honor of their daughter, Miss Amy Hyde, was a charmingly novel and enjoyable affair. The decorations, a la militaire, quaint refreshments and soft lighting lent a pleasing air of olden time to the occasion. Silken flags were draped in windows and doors, ribbons in the hall and on the chandeliers, and a screen of smilax knotted with red, white and blue streamers, concealed an orchestra stationed in the hall.

The young hostess and her receiving party, Misses Frances Hilditch, Josephine Cobb, Adele Howard, O'Neill and Elizabeth McClure, were crowned in vintage century costumes, with the accompanying powdered hair and patches.

After the hours set for receiving the young people enjoyed an impromptu dance which lasted until after midnight.

Mrs. Hector Neuhoff of Maple avenue gave an elegant reception to her friends in honor of her sister, Mrs. Fritz Neuhoff, and a number of her former classmates at college. Covers were laid for twenty guests, and the table was effective, with decorated with white and white carnations. The guests present were:

Mrs. W. H. Lecher. Mrs. Harry Pierce.
Mrs. J. S. Kule. Mrs. Frank Myers.
Mrs. Sidney Coulter. Mrs. George D. McKel.
Mrs. M. A. Coulter. Mrs. James Travilla.
Misses—
Fannie Cosman. Maude Mullen.
Eunice Bickley. Anna Stewart.
Lillian Trumbull. Marie Quinn.
Edith Love. Margaret Scott.
George De Luew. Mildred Reil.

A masque party was given the St. Matthew Cade, on Tuesday evening, and posed only of boys under 16 years and their friends by their instructor on Tuesday last, Feb. 22, at a hall on Cottage and Warren avenues. The feature of the evening's entertainment was a cake walk in which the masquers participated. The cake was voted to Master Harmon Street, who represented Dan Washington, the champion cake walker, and Marguerite Mack, as Malinda Jones-Brown, a grand colored lady. Other characters worthy of mention were: Topsy, by little Eva Cavanaugh; George Washington, by Master Joe La Farge; Flower Girl, by Zoe Mack; Lord Faulstich, by Master W. Harding; Liberty, by Gertrude Davis; and a little girl, by Theodore Boone. After the cake walk refreshments were served to the 40 guests.

A very pleasant entertainment was given by Miss May McClure on Tuesday evening to a party of her friends on Tuesday evening. A delightful programme for the amusement and entertainment of the guests had been arranged. It opened with a sheet and pillow-cake party, in which much amusement resulted from the efforts of the young men to select his partner from among the masked figures. Music was given by the orchestra, and the one who was crowned was entitled to a prize. Smith. The house was decorated with flowers and palms, and a dainty little supper was served at the close of the evening's entertainment. There were present:

Health and Beauty, Youth and Love. It takes a woman to know a woman.



FRUITCURA

(TRADE MARK)
A Scientific Discovery by a
Woman to Cure
Women.

Women of All Ages, Attention!

MME. M. YALE, Queen of Beauty, who has lectured in all of the prominent cities of the world before vast audiences, and has been pronounced by all newspapers to be the most perfect woman in form and feature now living, speaks to the women of the world and confesses to them that the secret of her beauty lies in perfect health—and the secret of her health lies in the use of her own remedies. Among them—Fruitcura—her great and wonderful tonic for curing all female ailments and building up the system. Fruitcura restores all weak organs to perfect health. It cures the many complaints of women that only women know of. It restores the vitality, makes the eyes bright, the step elastic, and brings the bloom of health to the faded cheek. It renews the nerve tone and makes the flesh firm, hard and velvety. In fact, its use is the royal road to perfect health and beautiful womanhood. It cures their complaints and nervous troubles of any nature and revives the vitality which is lacking in all such cases. For women of all ages. A discovery by a woman to cure women. Price, \$1 per bottle; 6 for \$5. At druggists or by mail.

MME. M. YALE, health and beauty specialist.
Yale Temple of Beauty, 146 State st., Chicago.

EVERY MARRIED WOMAN

MAY SOMETIME HAVE A DAY WHEN SHE CANNOT LAY UP A CENT,
BUT THEY ARE FEW AND FAR BETWEEN.

"A VERY GOOD PLAN IS TO MAKE IT AN INVARIABLE RULE TO DEPOSIT SOMETHING EACH WEEK OR EACH MONTH, HAVING THUS PUT THE MONEY ASIDE, IT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED OUT OF REACH AND ON NO ACCOUNT TO BE DRAWN UPON, EXCEPT IN CASE OF SICKNESS, LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT OR DEATH. IT IS SURPRISING HOW MONEY WILL PILE UP WHEN SUCH A SYSTEM AS THIS IS FOLLOWED."

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS CAN BE OPENED
BY DEPOSITING ONE DOLLAR OR
MORE AT THE



Open Every Day From 9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.
Monday Evenings From 6:00 to 8:00.

513 LOCUST ST.

For the benefit of the Christian Orphan's Home, 515 Aubert avenue, the new addition to the building will be open for the inspection of visitors. The entertainment will take place in the Home Building. Mrs. F. R. Rice of 3609 Lindell boulevard entertained at cards Tuesday afternoon. Among those present were Mesdames Hayes, Garrison, Chappell, Lundberg, Cox, Tennant, Rice and Gordon. Gun metal with gold mountings and sterling silver in the soft French gray finish, most fashionable for chateaux and old ornaments—beautiful designs, low prices, at Mermord & Jaccard's, on Broadway, opposite old store.

Miss Ruth Atkinson entertained the Maine Eucharist Club at its first meeting Thursday evening at 5725 Cook avenue. Prizes were won by Miss Alice Atkinson, Mrs. O. A. Newcomb, Mr. William Willers and Mr. Graham.

Only \$1 for 100 calling cards from plate styles the latest samples free. Mermord & Jaccard's, on Broadway, between Locust and St. Charles streets. Opposite old store.

Miss Emma Simonds of Clarksville, Ill., gave a Washington suite Tuesday afternoon to Miss Kate Hermann of St. Louis. Miss Helen Gilbert and Mr. Will H. Schwenke of St. Louis attended the Black Hawk dance at Alton Friday evening.

Dainty diamond finger rings from \$15 to \$25 in the latest settings, low prices, at Mermord & Jaccard's, on Broadway, between Locust and St. Charles streets. Opposite old store.

Miss Nell Battle returns this week from New York, where she went to purchase her trousseau.

QUICK MEAL STEEL RANGES RINGEN STOVE CO.

YOU SAVE
TIME AND
MONEY
BY GOING TO THE
NEAREST DRUG
STORE WITH YOUR
WANT ADS FOR
P-D. WANTS.

First, you save the trip
down town in time.
Second, you save 10c
in car fare.

AMUSEMENTS.
Week Beginning To-Night,
Annual Appearance of the St. Louis Favorites,
MR. JAMES

O'Neill

And Company of Twenty Players.



To-Night and Wednesday Evening and Saturday Matinee.

A Striding Tale of the French Revolution,
THE DEAD HEART.
Hence Irving's London Hit.
Monday and Friday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee (Popular).
Sheridan Knowles' Sublime
VIRGINUS.

Mr. O'Neill's Triumph in Tragedy.
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings,
Alexander Dumas' Masterpiece,
MONTE CRISTO.

Now nearing its 4000th performance by Mr. O'Neill.

Turn directed by Wm. F. O'Connor.
Prices—\$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

EXTRA NEXT WEEK
NEXT WEEK.
Fashionable Event of the Season.

Mr. N. C. GOODWIN
Assisted by
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT,
Presenting

An American A And
Citizen. Fool The
Rivals.

CENTURY
Al Rayman and Will J. Davis, Managers.

To-Morrow (Monday) Night.
Second and Last Week.

The Powerful Lenten Drama,

The
Sign of the
Cross.

Indorsed by the Press,
Clergy and Public.

Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday.
No performance this Sunday night, Feb. 27.
Next Sunday—CHARLES COUGHLAN.

Two Grateful Women Tell of the Help They Have Received From
Mrs. Pinkham.

The climax of life force in woman is capable motherhood.
The first requisite for a good mother is good health.
Health of body means health of the generative organs.

Read what Mrs. G. A. NONHAMAKER,
Bluffton, Ohio, says about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and how well it prepared her for maternity:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I must say a word in praise of your Vegetable Compound. I used three bottles of it when I was pregnant, and labor was not nearly as long as it was with my other babies; and my baby is so healthy to what the others were. I think every woman should use your Compound when pregnant, it will save them so much suffering and misery. I cannot say enough in praise of it. If ever I need medicine again, I shall use your Compound."

The most successful tonic known to medicine for women approaching maternity is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a safeguard for every woman who uses it, and the fullest benefit comes from its use with Mrs. Pinkham's advice freely offered to all women. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Here is a convincing statement, bearing directly on this subject, from Mrs. E. BROWN, of 1848 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am a great believer in your Compound. I was almost despairing of ever again being well, as I was a great sufferer, and had been for years. I suffered from womb trouble, and had terrible blood fits. After writing to you I tried your Compound. The result was astonishing. I have used it and advocated it ever since. In childbirth it is a perfect boon. I have often said that I should like to have its merits thrown on the sky with a search-light, so that all women would read, and be convinced that there is a remedy for their sufferings."

A Million Women have been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine

SEE OUR WINDOWS
For sound arguments in spring tailoring. Fit, style and price are pleasing features in our production.

J. H. FRENCH, TAILOR,
210 PINE

COAL

WE HAVE DROPPED THE PRICE VERY LOW.

VIRGINIA COKE

Little Muddy Lump Coal.

Is High-Grade Coal at a Very Low Price.
Send in Your Orders Now.

BECK-WALKER COAL CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

Matinee To-Day
All Week.

Week Beginning With To-Day's Matinee.
Harry Mawson's Thrilling War Drama.

A Fair Rebel

CAST:

CLAIRETTE.....MISS VICTORY BATEMAN
JOAN.....MISS FLORENCE MODENA
AUNT WANGIE.....MRS. GEORGIA DICKSON
MRS. WOOD.....MRS. MARGARET TERRY
COL. NASON.....LAWRENCE HANLEY
STEPHEN MONTEITH.....
H. CODDIER BRINKER
MAY STELLMAN.....WM. REDMUND
CAPT. FERRIS.....EMMETT C. KING
SAIL WATKINS.....GARRETT CRANE
SRISK.....BRADY SMITH
HILL BRONSON.....CHARLES BURNER
CAPT. STONE.....JOHN E. RAYOLD
CAPT. HARDING.....T. E. HUGGELL
MILL WOOD.....JAMES W. COLM
CORPORAL.....P. J. DOLAN

Next Week—THE LADY OF LYONS—Next Week.

Let the Eagle Scream!
Company H, First Regiment
Missouri National Guard,
Has volunteered to give an
Exhibition Drill
At every performance.
The Fitness of Missouri's Citizens
Soldiers for War Demonstrated.
Prices Always
The Same—10-20-30

STANDARD

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
Commencing MATINEE TO-DAY,

GAY MASQUERADERS

BURLESQUERS.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE GREAT AND WONDERFUL

CHARMILION..

HER DISROBING ACT ON THE TRAPEZE.
The SENSATION of the Season.

Next Week—MILL ANTI'S MONARCHS.

HOPKINS GRAND OPERA HOUSE

WHERE THE PEOPLE GO.

COMMENCING AT MATINEE TO-DAY.

HYDE'S COMEDIANS,
HELENE MORA.

The Greatest of Character Delineators,
WILLIAMS & WALKER.

The Two Real Colored Comedians,
THORNE & CARLTON.

The Fantastical and Mimsie,
LA FAYETTE.

Every member of Hopkins' Grand Opera House is a Perfect Performer.

FO GIVEN.

10-20-30 Cents No Higher.

HAVLIN'S

25c MATINEES TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THIS WEEK, MATINEE TO-DAY, JOHN W. VOGEL'S

Darkest America!

PRIZE CAKE WALK.

2 Car Loads of Effects. Spectacular Street
Coming Sunday Matinee, March 4—THE CHAMPION PICKERS.

CHOLDERS' MEETING.

Annual meeting of stockholders of
wealth Realty Company, for the elec-
tion of officers, will be held at the office of
of Commerce building, Tuesday,
March 4, at 2 p. m.

W. H. THOMPSON, President.
J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CURE YOURSELF!
Use Big 60c box of
TARRY PILLS for
all ailments of the
urinary system.
Tarry Pills are
the most reliable
and most effective
remedy for
all ailments of the
urinary system.
Tarry Pills are
the most reliable
and most effective
remedy for
all ailments of the
urinary system.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

14 words or less. See 10c.

TRIP-Well furnished
Wanted. 12 or more tourists. Short of
road. Ad. F. 63, Post-Dispatch.

WANTED-Modern furnished
house, about 14 rooms. West End; no
renters; will take for six months or rent.
Ad. Post-Dispatch.

HOUSE WANTED-To rent or lease
board owner for rent. Ad. H 43, Post-Dispatch.

SUBURBAN BOARD.
14 words or less. 10c.

adjoining rooms. Beacon Station; no
boarders; red car at 5th and Locust st.
Ad. 528, Post-Dispatch.

WANTED-Modern boarders; large
grounds; 2 blocks from station, on W.
particulars address B 55, Post-Dispatch.

FINISHED FLATS WANTED.
14 words or less. 10c.

WANTED-At once, 5 or 6-room furnished
dwelling; convenient; by reliable, genteel
permanent; refs. Ad. O 74, Post-Dispatch.

RED FLAT WANTED-Completely fur-
nished of 5 or 6 rooms in good neighborhood
of responsible parties; state location and
connection by March 10. Ad. H 53, Post-Dispatch.

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
14 words or less. 10c.

SHOP-For sale, excellent opportunity
over shop. The trade assured to the right
at M. Kirkwood. Mo.

2801-Shoe-making shop; very reason-
able. Ad. Post-Dispatch.

AD. 300 8-Fine stable; six box stalls;
availability; satisfactory terms.

1001-Hotel, 17 rooms, with saloon and
kitchen; open, to-day.

2021-Store; \$15 per month; free to
A. J. Snider, 1229 N. Broadway.

ST. 911-Fine large store. Kesley &
Cheatum st.

ST. 1111-Nice stable; suit. real
estate. Kesley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

AD. 948-22 elegant rooms, suitable
flat, sanitarium or boarding house.
Innkeepers. 914 Chestnut st.

WANTED-To work on commission;
transacts real estate business, and who
ship refs. and bond. Ad. H 61, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM-For rent, with or without desk
or. Ad. 810 Commercial Building.

AD. 3217-Livery stable; established 60
d. Jno. McManis, 3130 Easton av.

AD. 6113-Culder shop, suit vacated;
ind.

AD. 4200A-Barber shop, with 2 chair
st. furnished; good location; cheap
rentals. Gerel, 102 N. 8th st.

ST. 401 8-Nice store and 4 rooms.
Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

ST., 14-18 N.-Opposite Courthouse-
on 2d and 3d floors; 2nd and 3rd floors
suitable for light factory. Inquire Jani-
mer.

ST. 114 N.-Battery store. R. B. Whit-
comb, 405 Security Building.

V. 1211 N.-Stable for two horses and
1; cheap.

ST. 2524A-Stable for 1 horse.

709 N.-About 20 feet front; 4 stories;
rent; \$400 per year.

ST. 2510-Shop in rear; \$5 per month.

1214-Nice large store. Kesley & Co.
st. at.

613-615-Nice office in suites of 2,
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ST. 1320 8-Store, two rooms, suit-
buthor; \$15.

Post N.-For rent, front part of store
stand; cheap.

part of store; West End; telephone
not preferred; state price. Ad. 4 59,
Post-Dispatch.

THIRD ST., 912 N.-Stable for 12 head
livery rooms above. Apply to Fidelity
Packing and Moving Co., 1723-25 More-

AD. 721-Between Morgan and
Latter store; \$25. T. S. Gerhart, 104 N.
Stone Main 2156.

ST., 1229-Corner 18th st.-Nice store,
Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

WANTED FOR BUS. PURPOSES.
14 words or less. 20c.

WANTED-A lawyer wants desk
rent reasonable. Ad. L 54, Post-Dispatch.

WANTED-Desk room or half of ground
e in business center with desk. Ad.

WANTED-A vacant store in good loca-
tion. goods. Ad. M 75, Post-Dispatch.

ANIMALS.
14 words or less. 20c.

Dogs.

sale, genuine St. Bernard dog, five
months old at 2242 Cass av.

sale, rough-coated St. Bernard dog; ped-
dancers old, 2709 Spring av.

sale, fine genuine English female pug,
old, \$3. 1436 Cass av, 3d floor.

sale, genuine curly French poodle and
litter, 5631 Cleveland av.

sale, imported Russian and Eng-
lish. Ad. N 291, Post-Dispatch.

sale, 2 hounds; 2 full-blooded bull ter-
riers. Ad. 41.

sale, full-blooded English setter dog
and 4 beauty. Ad. D 64, Post-Dispatch.

sale, 2 dogs in old and young bloodhounds
pedigree of blooded dogs, cats and pos-

sale, New President for Missouri
Stock Association, Kirkfield st.

sale, full-blooded bull pupu Inquire
at 7th av.

sale, Great Dane pupu; full pedigree
ref., 2113 N. 2d st.

Chickens.

For sale, single cock between leghorns
N. 7th, East St. Louis.

Birds.

sale, parrots, trained and untrained
adult; lots of all sorts; also remedies,
Webbman's, 17 E. 6th st.

sale, ladies and dogs desiring first
or pets of any description; guaranteed
New Orleans Bird Show, 1518
N. 7th.

TO EXCHANGE.
14 words or less. 20c.

Fill exchange for a Steinyar spring
water. Ad. 12. In a good place. Must be kept
at 64, Post-Dispatch.

For exchange, for merchandise, a Fur-
nished Texas hotel with the entire build-
ing. Additional store buildings thereon; build-
ing cost over \$40,000; hotel block in heart
of city will make great exchange. John J.
Dallas, Tex.

BOYS-What have you in exchange
for (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z) (aa) (ab) (ac) (ad) (ae) (af) (ag) (ah) (ai) (aj) (ak) (al) (am) (an) (ao) (ap) (aq) (ar) (as) (at) (au) (av) (aw) (ax) (ay) (az) (ba) (bb) (bc) (bd) (be) (bf) (bg) (bh) (bi) (bj) (bk) (bl) (bm) (bn) (bo) (bp) (bq) (br) (bs) (bt) (bu) (bv) (bw) (bx) (by) (bz) (ca) (cb) (cc) (cd) (ce) (cf) (cg) (ch) (ci) (cj) (ck) (cl) (cm) (cn) (co) (cp) (cq) (cr) (cs) (ct) (cu) (cv) (cw) (cx) (cy) (cz) (da) (db) (dc) (dd) (de) (df) (dg) (dh) (di) (dj) (dk) (dl) (dm) (dn) (do) (dp) (dq) (dr) (ds) (dt) (du) (dv) (dw) (dx) (dy) (dz) (ea) (eb) (ec) (ed) (ee) (ef) (eg) (eh) (ei) (ej) (ek) (el) (em) (en) (eo) (ep) (eq) (er) (es) (et) (eu) (ev) (ew) (ex) (ey) (ez) (fa) (fb) (fc) (fd) (fe) (ff) (fg) (fh) (fi) (fj) (fk) (fl) (fm) (fn) (fo) (fp) (fq) (fr) (fs) (ft) (fu) (fv) (fw) (fx) (fy) (fz) (ga) (gb) (gc) (gd) (ge) (gf) (gg) (gh) (gi) (gj) (gk) (gl) (gm) (gn) (go) (gp) (gq) (gr) (gs) (gt) (gu) (gv) (gw) (gx) (gy) (gz) (ha) (hb) (hc) (hd) (he) (hf) (hg) (hh) (hi) (hj) (hk) (hl) (hm) (hn) (ho) (hp) (hq) (hr) (hs) (ht) (hu) (hv) (hw) (hx) (hy) (hz) (ia) (ib) (ic) (id) (ie) (if) (ig) (ih) (ii) (ij) (ik) (il) (im) (in) (io) (ip) (iq) (ir) (is) (it) (iu) (iv) (iw) (ix) (iy) (iz) (ja) (jb) (jc) (jd) (je) (jf) (jg) (jh) (ji) (jj) (jk) (jl) (jm) (jn) (jo) (jp) (jq) (jr) (js) (jt) (ju) (jv) (jw) (jx) (jy) (jz) (ka) (kb) (kc) (kd) (ke) (kf) (kg) (kh) (ki) (kj) (kk) (kl) (km) (kn) (ko) (kp) (kq) (kr) (ks) (kt) (ku) (kv) (kw) (kx) (ky) (kz) (la) (lb) (lc) (ld) (le) (lf) (lg) (lh) (li) (lj) (lk) (ll) (lm) (ln) (lo) (lp) (lq) (lr) (ls) (lt) (lu) (lv) (lw) (lx) (ly) (lz) (ma) (mb) (mc) (md) (me) (mf) (mg) (mh) (mi) (mj) (mk) (ml) (mm) (mn) (mo) (mp) (mq) (mr) (ms) (mt) (mu) (mv) (mw) (mx) (my) (mz) (na) (nb) (nc) (nd) (ne) (nf) (ng) (nh) (ni) (nj) (nk) (nl) (nm) (nn) (no) (np) (nq) (nr) (ns) (nt) (nu) (nv) (nw) (nx) (ny) (nz) (oa) (ob) (oc) (od) (oe) (of) (og) (oh) (oi) (oj) (ok) (ol) (om) (on) (oo) (op) (oq) (or) (os) (ot) (ou) (ov) (ow) (ox) (oy) (oz) (pa) (pb) (pc) (pd) (pe) (pf) (pg) (ph) (pi) (pj) (pk) (pl) (pm) (pn) (po) (pp) (pq) (pr) (ps) (pt) (pu) (pv) (pw) (px) (py) (pz) (qa) (qb) (qc) (qd) (qe) (qf) (qg) (qh) (qi) (qj) (qk) (ql) (qm) (qn) (qo) (qp) (qq) (qr) (qs) (qt) (qu) (qv) (qw) (qx) (qy

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

B. CARD (1000) for \$1 (full) 500cts
B. Crole & Co., printers, 418 N. 7th st.
C CARDS. 25c; notes, billboards, env's,
prices. Benton & Co., 620 Locust st.
COAST-FAST TERMS; CONFIDENTIAL;
reliable attorney. 1002 Olive street,
St. Louis.
ADVENTURERS-Secure case of med-
icine, specially prepared for that cli-
mate mailed free. Alaska Medical
Co., 600 Lumber Ex., Minneapolis, Minn.
Can't sleep? We guarantee
you; new method. Call for free trial
404 Holland Bldg.
Circulars free. I Turner, 525 West

SEXES—Write for information regarding the sexual character of your phrenological character.

TREATMENT—Free for a short time only; from anything ever offered; will mail circulars how to develop any "bust" from just inches in 2 weeks without medicine, appliances; you can do it yourself; no pain; it is sure, permanent and the best method; send name and 4c for postcard. Jansdorf Co., Cincinnati, O.

ARY ARTHUR, Specialist, 2701 N. 1st St., during con.; treats female diseases.

**NEWLAND, 205 S. 14th st., "home for
care and during confinement; irregular
cases successfully treated.**

**and alcohol treatments scientifically
Fine. Office hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.**

**and medicated treatments given scien-
Mrs. Laurence of Washington, D. C.;
m. to 6 p. m. 1626 4'ine st.**

**treatment for nervous prostration by
Hours 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. 1916 Pine,
and alcohol treatments scientifically**

removed forever in three minutes; er
alled or delivered; unequalled; electri

poor ladies during confinement; treats
s. Mrs. Dr. Callahan, 2331 Market st.
M taught at office or by mail. Success
d. How to hypnotize instantly; treat
conduct entertainments; use hypnotism
s. Hillias, 1000D & 7th st., St. Louis.
d taught personally or by mail, \$10;
characterized: we can help you to make
overs; explanatory literature, Dr. in-
1135 Ridge av., Philadelphia, Pa.
d by mail. Bettiere's Practical Essays;
published; contains complete instruc-
tions sent for \$1. Dr. T. J. Bettiere,
Chicago.

3-My monthly regulator never fails

Mr. B. MOWAN, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
regulator never fails; samples and
10c. Mrs. A. Price, Asbury Park, N.J.
ly \$3 for successful treatment; those
write. Ad. L 44, Post-Dispatch.
trouble will not regret calling on Mrs.
west terms. 1100 N. 10th st.
regulator never fails; one complete
free. Mrs. E. Starr, 2802 Franklin av.
health and fame will give gouted em-
energetic ladies of refinement; rare
to make independent income; permits
some work. Ad. Drawer V., P. O. Chil-
DISCOVERY—The Zambesia Diamonds;

Address Douglas & Co., 358 D
Chicago.

ST. NECKER, an invaluable book
people and sealed on receipts of St.
Brunswick, Kansas City, Mo.

G. Chilropody, treatment for rheuma-
oper. 1108 Market; hours, 10 to 6

OS, latest out: can't be found; name
c: \$8 dozen. D. Ray, Ft. Scott, Kan.

LADIES—Mrs. Dr. A. Dale's celebrated
Female Regulating PILLS are sold only
drugists: 6th & Locust, 9th & Olive,
1901-2006 Franklin, Compton & Es-
sington, High & Biddle; take no others.

MBERGEL, Midwife—Ladies can find
hard reasonable. Res., 919 Chouteau.

K, graduate two colleges—Ladies in
charge reasonable. 423 E. 14th st.

at; homes for infants if desired; la
te; confidential. 2329 Market st.

from nature—18 beautiful colored stamps. Parisian Art Co., 505 S. Philadelphia, Pa.

WARD, 1503 Washington av.—Lady or noble from any cause call or write; 40 experience; guarantee results.

—Crooked people made straight for
t for criminals. Gamble Shoulder Brace
Temper Block, Chicago.

C and alcohol treatment—Hours, 8 a.
m. Mrs. Grey, 509½ Wash st.

o do light hauling at \$50 per month
and wagon; experienced man. Ad.
—Dispatch.

et when relief can be obtained
ure by sending 50 cents in stamps

167 Dearborn st., Chicago.

and lines removed; also superfluous
rectan Parlor, 2827 Olive st.

HEADS or statements, 50c; cut prices.
Printing Co., 712 N. 2d st.

[Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills
and Brand), are the BEST. Safe. Re-
Take no other. Send 5c. stamps, for
"Heller for Ladies," in letter by Mrs.
At Druggists, CHICHESTER CHEM-
ical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW TREATMENT.

is treated without knife or drugs.
Paralysis, Female Diseases, Logo-
Dislocations and Muscular

HALL, M. D., Osteopath, 509 Ohio
OLD DOCTOR DAVIS

st., the oldest specialist in the city;
serenice; excels tapeworms, treats rec-
of all kinds; treats private troubles of
both sex for \$5.

OUR
NEY MAKER
ORTUNES through Investments
MONTH. By mail, 4c. A. H.
CO., 529 Broadway, New York.

TYPEWRITERS.
14 words or less, 20c.
JOB WANTED—No. 6 Hamilton or No.
Cash: state price. Ad. M 62.

WITERS, any make, rented \$4 month-
red, required. - Lanktree Typewrit

10- WANTED-To rent typewriter,
 price per month; responsible party.
 Dispatch.
 11- For sale, nearly new Hammond
 #25. St. Louis Typewriter exchange,
 12- For sale or rent, Remington,
 unused, Densmore and Co. typewriter
 at bargain; all makes. St. Louis
 Exchange, Chemical bldg.
 13- Remington, Smith Premier and
 bought, sold, rented or repaired.
 O. G. BANTLEY,
 3022 207 N. 10th st.
 14- WRITER REPAIRS.

and perfect work guaranteed.
O. G. BANTLI

thousands of legitimate reasons
and women are often compelled
established business. Read the
or Sale Column on Post-Dispatch

10

REAL ESTATE NEWS.

WAR SCARE HAS A TENDENCY TO STIMULATE INVESTMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

NEW BUILDINGS GOING UP.

Many Fine Office Buildings, Factories and Residences in Course of Erection.

An increased interest in being shown in St. Louis real estate since the war scare set in and agents are busy answering inquiries. This condition is logical, as argued by well posted men.

All commercial securities, such as stocks and bonds, are off in price, and the declaration of war would send them off further. They therefore become poor security for investment. On the contrary, real estate, and particularly in an inland city such as St. Louis, will retain its value in spite of every condition that may arise, and it is a security that cannot be destroyed by the conditions of war.

Another notable condition is the positive boom that is going on in building circles. New business houses, institutions, churches and residences are going up or are to be built in all parts of the city. Among these may be mentioned:

A handsome two-story office building is to be built at the corner of Broadway and Locust street by the Kennett heirs. This is the corner on which the Mermod-Jacard jewelry Co. were located and which was burned to the ground several weeks ago. The Mermod-Jacard Co. will take the lower floor and some other space on building will be eight stories high, built of brick with white terra cotta and stone trimmings. It will be an elegant structure, entirely suitable to the surroundings.

The Benedict building, northwest corner of Ninth and Pine streets is to be hurried to completion. It will be eight stories high and will cost \$50,000.

Another big structure now under way is the Hargadine-McKittick building on Washington avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

A building is soon to be erected at the southeast corner of Broadway and Olive streets for the St. Louis Trust Company. It will be ten stories high. Burnham, the Chicago architect, has prepared the plans. The Lincoln Trust building, corner of Seventh and Chestnut, is to be rushed through. It will be twelve stories high.

A building ten stories high is being designed by Architect T. C. Link for the southeast corner of Broadway and Locust. Architect Green has prepared the plans for the magnificent St. Louis Club on Lindell avenue, west of Grand avenue. It is to be an imposing and costly clubhouse.

The Brown Tobacco Company is building a \$150,000 factory on Chestnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Goldman-Lesser building on Market street, between Twelfth and Twenty-first streets, is to cost \$100,000.

The Wellman-Dwight Tobacco Company is erecting a \$60,000 factory on Park avenue, between Lawrence and Vandeventer.

The Imperial Electric Light and Power Co. building, corner of Tenth and St. Charles, will cost \$40,000.

The American Brewery is building a bottling shop on Broadway, near Chestnut, to cost \$25,000.

J. Z. Smith is building a store and warehouse on the east side of Sixth, between Morgan and Franklin avenues, to cost \$50,000.

The Board of Education is building a school on Grattan, between Hickory and Park avenues, to cost \$80,000.

St. Mark's Memorial church on Washington avenue, near Vandeventer, is to be built on a plot owned by Mr. J. B. Hendrichs.

Mr. J. B. Hendrichs is building a residence on West Pine, near Boyle, to cost \$12,000.

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venter and Greer avenues. Mr. F. E. Fox will have charge of the place again this year, and there will be a salesman on the property every day (all day long), and any person calling in will receive every attention and courtesy.

This property is fully improved, streets, sewers, gas and water mains and will have electric lights, trees, etc. Restrictions are no narrow lots; 25-foot frontage making the distance from house to house about 110 feet, thereby adding to the value and beautifying the property.

J. I. Epstein.

J. I. Epstein reports the following sales for the past week:

5126 Fairmount avenue, an elegant nine-room house, all modern improvements, 110x100, room S. S. Pomeroy, for \$20,000.

Also a lot on the north side of Delmar avenue, 20 feet west of Academy avenue, 10x170, for \$50 per foot or \$4000; from Louis H. James to a client of Nicholas-Ritter Realty and Financial Co.

Also report having made loans on the following pieces of property: \$3500 on a Cook avenue house, \$500 on a house on Hickory street, and \$5000 on Westminister place property.

Keeley & Co.

Keeley & Co. report the following sales: 100x100 lot on Chestnut street, two-story brick house of 10 rooms, with bath, gas, etc., lot 27x132 feet, price \$800 cash, from August Schmitt to a client of Nicholas-Ritter Realty and Financial Co.

Also, houses numbered 2317 and 2319 Walnut street, two two-story pressed-brick houses of eight rooms each, in flats of 10, price \$5000 cash, from Charles J. Degehnart of Denver, Colo., to Joseph J. Degehnart.

Also, a lot on the corner of Olive and Locust streets, between Broadway and Locust street, by the Kennett heirs. This is the corner on which the Mermod-Jacard jewelry Co. were located and which was burned to the ground several weeks ago.

The Mermod-Jacard Co. will take the lower floor and some other space on building will be eight stories high, built of brick with white terra cotta and stone trimmings. It will be an elegant structure, entirely suitable to the surroundings.

The Benedict building, northwest corner of Ninth and Pine streets is to be hurried to completion. It will be eight stories high and will cost \$50,000.

Another big structure now under way is the Hargadine-McKittick building on Washington avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

A building is soon to be erected at the southeast corner of Broadway and Olive streets for the St. Louis Trust Company. It will be ten stories high. Burnham, the Chicago architect, has prepared the plans.

The Lincoln Trust building, corner of Seventh and Chestnut, is to be rushed through. It will be twelve stories high.

A building ten stories high is being designed by Architect T. C. Link for the southeast corner of Broadway and Locust. Architect Green has prepared the plans for the magnificent St. Louis Club on Lindell avenue, west of Grand avenue. It is to be an imposing and costly clubhouse.

The Brown Tobacco Company is building a \$150,000 factory on Chestnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Goldman-Lesser building on Market street, between Twelfth and Twenty-first streets, is to cost \$100,000.

The Wellman-Dwight Tobacco Company is erecting a \$60,000 factory on Park avenue, between Lawrence and Vandeventer.

The Imperial Electric Light and Power Co. building, corner of Tenth and St. Charles, will cost \$40,000.

The American Brewery is building a bottling shop on Broadway, near Chestnut, to cost \$25,000.

J. Z. Smith is building a store and warehouse on the east side of Sixth, between Morgan and Franklin avenues, to cost \$50,000.

The Board of Education is building a school on Grattan, between Hickory and Park avenues, to cost \$80,000.

St. Mark's Memorial church on Washington avenue, near Vandeventer, is to be built on a plot owned by Mr. J. B. Hendrichs.

Mr. J. B. Hendrichs is building a residence on West Pine, near Boyle, to cost \$12,000.

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BEARS ARE LIVE.

PREPARING FOR A RAID ON WHEAT AND LONG STUFF IS COMING OUT.

GOOD CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Supply in Sight So Plentiful That Even a War Scare Causes No Worry.

The bearish conditions which have existed in the grain markets for some time, have finally proved too much for the manipulators, and during the past week there has been a heavy decline. Considerable long wheat came out, both here and at Chicago, and for the first time since the beginning of the December deal, there are signs of an organized bear movement.

Trading has been extremely light, as sellers were cautious and buyers not anxious. Crop news, however, has been encouraging, and the winter wheat belt is beginning to have a depressing effect upon prices. The liberal receipts at primary points, and the poor factors but traders realize that March is the critical month for winter wheat and are not inclined to be a hurry to sell.

Exports are growing smaller, but are still above the average at this time of the year, and the world's visible supply and demand are decreasing slowly. Receipts in the North-west are running somewhat lighter, but are considerably heavier than they were a year ago. Local receipts are much heavier than a year ago and the cash demand is slow.

Corn and oats have suffered to some extent in sympathy with wheat, but from time has not been so marked, as the cash demand for both is certain and the good receipts are not so heavy. The flour market shows no signs of improvement, although the flour is lighter. Prices show no improvement and there is little demand either at home or from abroad.

The output of flour from the mills of St. Louis is about 100,000 barrels for the past week, or only 25,000 barrels, as compared with 40,000 barrels for the previous week and 40,000 barrels for the corresponding week last year.

The steady improvement in the agricultural condition in Europe and the brilliant prospects for the growing crop are beginning to have more effect upon the market, as the season advances, and foreigners are many becoming more bullish. The crops in the United Kingdom are in almost perfect condition.

French winter wheat is such a shape that experts are already predicting that the yield will be between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1895. From Russia there has not come a single bad report, and the crops are heavy shipments of wheat from that country long after it was predicted that supplies would be exhausted.

The conditions in that country are much above the average. News from India is much more favorable. The flour market has been broken and the crop is now said to be practically over the world. It will be harvested in March and April, and heavy shipments may be expected from that quarter by May.

That country which will insure the sale of much of the wheat as soon as harvest is over, and the market is better than it has been for some time. The wheat crop in better condition than it has been for some time.

And from Turkey and Asia Minor all reports are equally as good and state that the crops are large and the financial outlook is bright. Egypt also has a bountiful wheat crop, as expected before harvest, and for this season of the year, been so unusually promising.

The trading is rapidly being transferred from the May to the July option, and the market in the former has been very quiet. Operators have become more cautious, and the market is being manipulated May wheat at their pleasure, and are not disposed to either place themselves in a position to be squeezed, or to bear some one else's burden, so with the present narrow market there is little prospect of a squeeze in May wheat.

It is claimed that Letter is shipping large quantities of wheat to the coast, and there is no evidence to show that this wheat has been sold, and European buyers show that they are buying little wheat.

That the foreigners do not need our wheat is shown by the fact that they are buying little wheat. In the face of a possible war between this country and Russia, the latter is buying little wheat.

England and on the Continent have been scarce, and the possibilities of supplies from America being cut off, should have caused considerable advance, at least 10 cents per bushel, in the price of wheat.

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of the Exchange in favor of having the wheat deal closed early in the week. The wheat trading has nearly all been transferred to the July option, it is hard to see any reason why it should still be moved the few transactions in May wheat. May is still the prevailing option in corn.

Government bonds, which are usually so steady, have taken quite a drop as a result of the war scare. The 3 per cent bonds suffered the least, and the 4 per cent 1895 the greatest decline.

It is significant that John W. Kauffman, Ben Barnes, Theodore Bowman and Henry Voelgeling, the most prominent operators, have been much in evidence on the floor during the week.

Traffic Commissioner A. J. Vanlandingham has gone to Kansas City for a short time. Mr. Vanlandingham will leave in a few days for the Pacific coast on business connected with the Western route situation.

Registrar John Edmondson of the East St. Louis Grain Inspection has gone to Olney, Ill., for a few days to look after the political friends of some of his friends.

Spot Cotton Market.

SAVANNAH—Cotton market firm at 5 1/16-16c; receipts, 4027 bales; sales, 740 bales; 15c; MOBILE—Market firm at 5 1/16-16c; receipts, 88 bales; 15c; SAVANNAH—Market quiet and steady at 5 1/16-16c; receipts, 204 bales; 15c; CHARLESTON—Market quiet at 5 1/16-16c; receipts, 204 bales; 15c; WILMINGTON—Market firm at 5 1/16-16c; receipts, 204 bales; 15c; BALTIMORE—Market nominal at 5 1/16-16c; receipts, 204 bales; 15c; PHILADELPHIA—Market quiet at 5 1/16-16c; receipts, 204 bales; 15c; MEMPHIS—Market firm at 5 1/16-16c; receipts, 204 bales; 15c; HOUSTON—Market firm at 5 1/16-16c; receipts, 204 bales; 15c; NEW ORLEANS—Sales, 467 bales.

ST. LOUIS STOCKS AND BONDS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.

STOCKS.

Continental National Bank, 118 00 121 00; Mechanical Bank, 120 00 123 00; St. Louis Trust Co., 100 00 100 00; St. Louis & Valley Trust Co., 100 00 100 00; Lindell Building, 123 25 123 25; St. L. & Sub. Bonds, 53 00 53 00; Granite Mountain, 1 00 1 00; American Express, 100 00 100 00; Consolidated Elevator Bonds, 57 50 57 50; Small Hope Mining, 60 00 60 00; Bi-Metallic, 3 85 4 00; Missouri-Edition Bonds, 103 00 103 00; American Brake, 50 00 51 50.

Closing Prices.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Following are the closing quotations of leading stocks:

U. S. 3 per cent, 7 1/8; U. S. 4 per cent, 7 1/8; Canada Pacific, 83 3/4; Canadian Southern, 47 1/2; Canadian Northern, 47 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 20 1/2; Texas & Pacific, 10 1/2; C. & O. 10 1/2; P. & G. 8 1/2; C. & N. 10 1/2; C. & S. 10 1/2; C. & W. 10 1/2; Adams Ex., 112 1/2; U. S. 3 per cent, 7 1/8; U. S. 4 per cent, 7 1/8; Canada Pacific, 83 3/4; Canadian Southern, 47 1/2; Canadian Northern, 47 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 20 1/2; Texas & Pacific, 10 1/2; C. & O. 10 1/2; P. & G. 8 1/2; C. & N. 10 1/2; C. & S. 10 1/2; C. & W. 10 1/2; Adams Ex., 112 1/2; U. S. 3 per cent, 7 1/8; U. S. 4 per cent, 7 1/8; Canada Pacific, 83 3/4; Canadian Southern, 47 1/2; Canadian Northern, 47 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 20 1/2; Texas & Pacific, 10 1/2; C. & O. 10 1/2; P. & G. 8 1/2; C. & N. 10 1/2; C. & S. 10 1/2; C. & W. 10 1/2; Adams Ex., 112 1/2; U. S. 3 per cent, 7 1/8; U. S. 4 per cent, 7 1/8; Canada Pacific, 83 3/4; Canadian Southern, 47 1/2; Canadian Northern, 47 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 20 1/2; Texas & Pacific, 10 1/2; C. & O. 10 1/2; P. & G. 8 1/2; C. & N. 10 1/2; C. & S. 10 1/2; C. & W. 10 1/2; Adams Ex., 112 1/2; U. S. 3 per cent, 7 1/8; U. S. 4 per cent, 7 1/8; Canada Pacific, 83 3/4; Canadian Southern, 47 1/2; Canadian Northern, 47 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 20 1/2; Texas & Pacific, 10 1/2; C. & O. 10 1/2; P. & G. 8 1/2; C. & N. 10 1/2; C. & S. 10 1/2; C. & W. 10 1/2; Adams Ex., 112 1/2; U. S. 3 per cent, 7 1/8; U. S. 4 per cent, 7 1/8; Canada Pacific, 83 3/4; Canadian Southern, 47 1/2; Canadian Northern, 47 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 20 1/2; Texas & Pacific, 10 1/2; C. & O. 10 1/2; P. & G. 8 1/2; C. & N. 10 1/2; C. & S. 10 1/2; C. & W. 10 1/2; Adams Ex., 112 1/2; U. S. 3 per cent, 7 1/8; U. S. 4 per cent, 7 1/8; Canada Pacific, 83 3/4; Canadian Southern, 47 1/2; Canadian Northern, 47 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 20 1/2; Texas & Pacific, 10 1/2; C. & O. 10 1/2; P. & G. 8 1/2; C. & N. 10 1/2; C. & S. 10 1/2; C. & W. 10 1/2; Adams Ex., 112 1/2; U. S. 3 per cent, 7 1/8; U. S. 4 per cent, 7 1/8; Canada Pacific, 83 3/4; Canadian Southern, 47 1/2; Canadian Northern, 47 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 20 1/2; Texas & Pacific, 10 1/2; C. & O. 10 1/2; P. & G. 8 1/2; C. & N. 10 1/2; C. & S. 10 1/2; C. & W. 10 1/2; Adams Ex., 112 1/2; U. S. 3 per cent, 7 1/8; U. S. 4 per cent, 7 1/8; Canada Pacific, 83 3/4; Canadian Southern, 47 1/2; Canadian Northern, 47 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 20 1/2; Texas & Pacific, 10 1/2; C. & O. 10 1/2; P. & G. 8 1/2; C. & N. 10 1/2; C. & S. 10 1/2; C. & W. 10 1/2; Adams Ex., 112 1/2; U. S. 3 per cent, 7 1/8; U. S. 4 per cent, 7 1/8; Canada Pacific, 83 3/4; Canadian Southern, 47 1/2; Canadian Northern, 47 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 20 1/2; Texas & Pacific, 10 1/2; C. & O. 10 1/2; P. & G. 8 1/2; C. & N. 10 1/2; C. & S. 10 1/2; C. & W. 10 1/2; Adams Ex., 112 1/2; U. S. 3 per cent, 7 1/8; U. S. 4 per cent, 7 1/8; Canada Pacific, 83 3/4; Canadian Southern, 47 1/2; Canadian Northern, 47 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 20 1/2; Texas & Pacific, 10 1/2; C. & O. 10 1/2; P. & G. 8 1/2; C. & N. 10 1/2; C. & S. 10 1/2; C. & W. 10 1/2; Adams Ex., 112 1/2; U. S. 3 per cent, 7 1/8; U. S. 4 per cent, 7 1/8; Canada Pacific, 83 3/4; Canadian Southern, 47 1/2; Canadian Northern, 47 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 20 1/2; Texas & Pacific, 10 1/2; C. & O. 10 1/2; P. & G. 8 1/2; C. & N. 10 1/2; C. & S. 10 1/2; C. & W. 10 1/2; Adams Ex., 112 1/2; U. S. 3 per cent, 7 1/8; U. S. 4 per cent, 7 1/8; Canada Pacific, 83 3/4; Canadian Southern, 47 1/2; Canadian Northern, 47 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 20 1/2; Texas & Pacific, 10 1/2; C. & O. 10 1/2; P. & G. 8 1/2; C. & N. 10 1/2; C. & S. 10 1/2; C. & W. 10 1/2; Adams Ex., 112 1/2; U. S. 3 per cent, 7 1/8; U. S. 4 per cent, 7 1/8; Canada Pacific, 83 3/4; Canadian Southern, 47 1/2; Canadian Northern, 47 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 20 1/2; Texas & Pacific, 10 1/2; C. & O. 10 1/2; P. & G. 8 1/2; C. & N. 10 1/2; C. & S. 10 1/2; C. & W. 10 1/2; Adams Ex., 112 1/2; U. S. 3 per cent, 7 1/8; U. S. 4 per cent, 7 1/8; Canada Pacific, 83 3/4; Canadian Southern, 47 1/2; Canadian Northern, 47 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 20 1/2; Texas & Pacific, 10 1/2; C. & O. 10 1/2; P. & G. 8 1/2; C. & N. 10 1/2; C. & S. 10 1/2; C. & W. 10 1/2; Adams Ex., 112 1/2; U. S. 3 per cent, 7 1/8; U. S. 4 per cent, 7 1/8; Canada Pacific, 83 3/4; Canadian Southern, 47 1/2; Canadian Northern, 47 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 20 1/2; Texas & Pacific, 10 1/2; C. & O. 10 1/2; P. & G. 8 1/2; C. & N. 10 1/2; C. & S. 10